The Centre Reporter.

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REVIEW OF "GERMAN WAR PRACTICES."

Book Issued by U. S. Government Reveals Bloody Horrors.—May be Had for the Asking.

Some of the blackest pages in all history, comprising a documentary record of "deeds that make one despair of the future of the human race," are found in a book named "German War Practices," which has just been issued at the Government Printing Office by the Committee on Public Information for free distribution. It is edited by Prof. D. C. Monro, of Princeton, and other scholars.

The dumbfounding evidence which this book presents to the jury of mankind is drawn mainly from German and American sources, and includes official proclamations and utterances of the responsible heads of the Imperial German Government, letters and diaries of German soldiers, quotations from German newspapers, and material drawn from the archives of the State Department which lay bare the story of inconceivable German atrocities.

The purpose of the book is to show that the system of frightfulness, itself the greatest atrocity, is the definite policy of the German Government, so sinister that German soldiers have themselves at times revolted. Individual acts of wanton cruelty and barbaric destruction are cited only to illustrate the operation of the remorseless system.

The book supplements the Bryce report which was the first official survey of the path of horror, ruin, and death left by the German army on the lands of innocent and defenseless people. The book is supplemental also to the official reports by the Belgian Commission and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, and it reveals more of the damning German war philosophy as expressed in the German White Book and various official utterances, extenuating revolting crimes on the grounds of expediency and the advancement of that "Kultur" which now mocks its own name throughout the civilized world. The humanity of German soldiers was so torn by the system of brutality that they cried out in letters to Ambassador Gerard, one expressing his protest against the slaughter of the Russians in the Masurian lakes and swamps by saying, "There is no God, there is no morality, and no ethics any more; there are no human beings any more, but only beasts."

The illuminating reports of Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, tell of miseries inflicted upon the Belgian people, Mr. Whitlock saying: "One is so overwhelmed with the horror of the thing itself, that it has been, and even now is, difficult to write camly and justly about it."

Herbert Hoover, writing for this book of his exeriences in Belgium, says: "The sight of the destroyed homes and cities, and widowed and fatherless, the destitute, the physical misery of the people but partially nourished at best, the deportation of men by tens of thousands to slavery in German mines and factories, the execution of men and women for paltry effusions of their loyalty to their country, the slacking of every resource through financial robbery, the fattening of armies on the slender produce of the country, the denudation of the country of cattle, horses, and textiles; all these things we had to witness, dumb to help other than by protest and sympathy, during this long and terrible time, and still these are not the events of battle heat, but the effects of a grinding hell of a race demanding the mastership of the world. All these things are known to the world—but what can never be known is the dumb agony of the people, the expressionless faces of millions whose souls have passed the whole gamut of emotions. And why? Because these, a free and democratic people, dared plunge their bodies before the march of autocracy."

The book gives excerpts from the diaries of German soldiers of which these are specimens: "In the night of August 18-19 the village of Saint-Maurice was punished for having fired on German soldiers by being burnt to the ground by the German troops. The village was surrounded, men posted about a yard from each other, so that no one could get out. Then the Uhlans set fire to it house by house; neither man, woman, or child could escape; only the greater part of the live stock we carried off, as that could be used. Any one who ventured to come out was shot down. All the inhabitants left in the village were burnt with the houses."

"A horrible bath of blood. The whole village burnt, the French thrown into the blazing houses, civilians with the rest."

That the reign of frightfulness was the definite policy of the German Government is testified to by an amazing

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collection of documents and utterances of German officialdom. Herewith are excerpts from documentary proof furnished by German records establishing the truth beyond question:

"As soon as you come to blows with the enemy he will be beaten. No mercy will be show! No prisoners will be taken! As the Huns, under King Attila, made a name for themselves, which is still mighty in traditions and legends today, may the name of German be so fixed in China by your deeds, that no Chinese shall ever again dare to look at a German sekance. Open the way for Kultur once for all."—From the Kaiser's speech to the soldiers on the eve of their departure for China in 1900.

"Whenever a national war breaks out, terrorism becomes a necessary military principal."—General Von Hartmann.

"The city of Brussels, exclusive of its suburbs, has been punished by an additional fine of 5,000,000 francs on account of the attack made upon a German soldier by Ryckere, one of its police official."—Baron Von Luettwitz, Governor of Brussels.

"I am thirsty; bring me some beer, gin, rum." "If you lie to me I will have you shot immediately."—These sentences are taken from a phrase-book supplied to German soldiers, according to Minister Brand Whitlock.

"One cannot make war in a sentimental fashion. The more pitiless the conduct of the war, the more humane it is in reality, for it will run its course all the sooner."—General Von Bernhardi.

"The innocent must suffer with the guilty. All this must not in our eyes weigh as much as the life of a single one of our brave soldiers—the righteous accomplishment of duty is the emanation of a high Kultur, and in that the population of the enemy countries can learn a lesson from our armies."—General Von Bissing.

If you want to secure a copy of this book, absolutely free, write to the Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., and request one copy of "German War Practices."

TAKE BETTER CARE OF STOCK.

Animal Diseases Rob Army of 8 Months' Rations.

"One of the greatest problems before the American farmer today is not only to supply the animal products deeded by the United States but also to supply the ever increasing demand for these products by our allies," asserted Dr. I. D. Wilson, veterinarian at the Pennsylvania State College. Conservative estimates taken in England and France alone show a decrease of 8,000,000 head of cattle, 7,000,000 hogs and 17,500,000 sheep in these countries since the beginning of the war. The American farmer must not only compensate for this great loss but must also ward off possible animal bankruptcy after the war is over.

It is estimated that the annual loss in the United States due to animal diseases is $212,000,000. This amount of money is approximately sufficient to furnish the meat ration for 2,000,000 soldiers for 8 months. Most of this loss results from infectious diseases which can be controlled in a large measure by proper management.

During the past fifteen years the population of the United States has been increased by 15,000,000 people. During this same time there has been a decrease of 6,000,000 head of beef animals and 11,000,000 sheep. The number of hogs has increased only 11,000,000. It is thus very evident that the livestock industry cannot continue to decrease in the future as it has in the past. Infectious diseases must be controlled and better livestock produced.

Displaying the Red Cross.

Many auxiliaries of the Red Cross society are arranging to have displayed the Red Cross emblem in the windows of their homes. The plan also provides to indicate how many members of the society are in the home.

The general plan of constructing the Red Cross "flag" is printed below:

Take a white card fourteen inches wide and not less than fourteen inches long, paste two strips of red paper four inches wide by twelve inches long upon the card, crossing the strips of Red paper in the center.

To indicate the number of the members of the society in the family a corresponding number of small crosses are to be posted in the white spaces of the corners of the large cross. The small crosses may be made by crossing two red strips of paper one inch wide by three inches long.

Rural Mail Service Stopped for a Day.

Both rural mail carriers from the local post office—William F. Keller and Jasper Wagner—found the roads blocked with snow on Monday morning and were compelled to return home.

THE NEW DRAFT SYSTEM.

All Necessary Materials and Supplies to Put New Plan Into Effect Received By Local Board.

There will be no delay nor semblance of a hitch in puting the new classification draft system into effect Saturday, December 15, all necessary materials and supplies for the purpose having been received by the the local board in Bellefonte. Questionaire pamphlets to the number of over 3,000, forms, blanks and other material came from Washington.

Beginning Saturday, the 15th, questionaires will be mailed in daily allotments of five per cent. to the county total of registered men until all except those actually in the service have been supplied. The questionaire is made up in booklet form having 16 pages and contains in all a list of 148 questions in 12 separate series. It is not necessary that each and every query be answered but the minimum number to which answers are required is about 86. Space is provided in the questionaire booklet for the filling out of affidavits in support of claims for deferred classification. These affidavits may be made out before a Justice of the Peace or other public official duly authorized to administer oaths, or any member of the local draft board. Draft Board officials may not exact any fee for the service.

Interest naturally centers in the type and character of the leading questions which must be answered by registrants. The full name, age, address and occupation and also the name of employer are first required. A table of occupations occupies page five and the registrant is obliged to designate the trades or professions in which he is experienced aside from the work he may actually be engaged in at the time. Opportunity is also afforded the individual to specify which branch of army service he would prefer to serve in if selected. The divisions named are: artillery, aviation, engineer corps, infantry, medical department, ordnance department, quarter master corps.

Questions to the number of 31 are grouped under the dependency series. Among others the following are of interest: Have you a wife or child, or aged, infirm or invalid parents or grandparents or brother under 16 or sister under 18 years of age, or a helpless brother or sister of whatever age, mainly dependent upon your physical or mental labor for support?

State both the approximate totol and the average monthly amount of your support of your wife and children during the last twelve months.

What was your total income from all sources during the last 12 months, whether in cash or in any other thing of value? How much of this was the fruit of your labor, mental or physical? Give a full statement of all property owned by or held in trust for you whether income producing or not and net income from same during the last 12 months. State value of all property owned by or held in trust for any person named as dependent.

State amount per month you consider nec sary for the support of all your dependents. Has your wife ever been employed? If so in what calling? Do you or your wife live with her parents? (Answer fully.)

Do you own the house you live in? Does any of your family or dependents own it? Do you rent your house; if so state the monthly rent and the name and address of landlord.

Under the series of questions pertaining claims for deferred classification the query is put: State the reasons why you cannot be easily replaced by another person.

MAIL GIFTS EARLY.

Postal Authorities Begin Early Admonitions to Christmas Shoppers.

To help lighten the burdens of Uncle Sam's postal forces in their annual co-operated duties for Santa Claus, local post office authorities have erected cards containing admonitions about early shopping and mailing of gifts.

"Wrap Securely—Address Plainly—Mail Early" in big type is posted in well regulated post offices. The influx of holiday mail has already been started and the post office attacthes will be kept busy during the next twenty days.

Because of freight congestion, the over-taxing of the express companies and other means of delivery, mails for the holiday period will likely surpass all previous seasons. This is a particularly imperative reason why those who desire recipients to get their remembrances promptly and safely, should comply with postal authorities' suggestions. Packages may be marked "Don't open until Christmas."

Thrift Stamps and war certificates make excellent Christmas gifts. They will increase in value every year.

JERSEY SHORE'S BIG FIRE.

Business Houses and Residences Burn in Early Sunday Morning Blaze.—Loss Half Million.

The business section of Jersey Shore was visited by the most damaging fire in the history of the town early Sunday morning, when all the buildings exceping two churches and their parsonages, in two large blocks, were destroyed. The loss is estimated at nearly $550,000.

One hundred persons were driven from their homes, many in their night clothes. All escaped injury.

The fire was discovered at 4:30 o'clock. It is believed to have been caused by a defective flue in a large department store owned by Robert McCullough, president of the Jersey Shore Trust Company. The McCullough store was located in the centre of a block on Main street, between Smith and Wilson streets. The flames spread rapidly to buildings on both sides of the store. Three or four structures were on fire when the flames were discovered.

The fire spread north and south on Main street. Moving southward, the flames quickly burned the Willard block, a three-story structure, containing living apartments. The occupants were forced from their homes in scanty clothing. The march of fire continued to the large home of Alexander Brown, which quickly fell prey to the flames.

The parsonage of the First Methodist Church is the next building and the church adjoins the parsonage. The fire was easily checked here altho the Brown home, ten feet away, was a total loss; neither the parsonage nor the church was damaged.

To the north the flames spread to South street. They quickly consumed the line of buildings to that thorofare, including the home of Philip Barrow, the home and undertaking establishment of J. W. Kiechner, Carter's shoe store and the home of M. A. Keyser.

The Lock Haven fire department responded with two motortrucks to the call for help. Snow drifts made the trip of twelve miles from Lock Haven to Jersey Shore dangerous. When the chains on the trucks were ground to pieces, one of the crew walked a mile to a farmhouse to obtain log chains before the journey could be resumed. Williamsport apparatus which responded stuck in snow drifts five miles out of the city and had to return.

Court in Session.

Court convened on Monday morning with the Honorable Henry C. Quigley on the bench, and the officers in their places. Considerable delay was experienced by reason of the blizzard over Sunday, and trains not getting in on time. Motions and petitions were heard as presented by several members of the bar.

The grand jury was called and sworn, and W. A. Sickle, druggist of Snow Shoe borough, selected as foreman, and after being duly charged by the court as to its duty, they retired to the grand jury room to pass on the several bills of indictment to be placed before them by the district attorney.

The constables of the several boroughs, wards and townships made their quadrennial report to the court.

List of traverse jurors was called and absentees noted.

The civil list of cases was then called over and the following disposed of.

Burdine Butler vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; trespass, continued at the costs of the defendent.

John C. Confer vs. Standard Fire Insurance Company of Trenton, N. J.; assumpsit. Settled.

J. B. Colt company, a corporation, vs. A. C. Kopler; assumpsit. Continued, pending settlement.

Court re-convened on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, but litigants not being ready and many witnesses being unable to get in on account of lateness of trains, court adjourned until Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

Drive For New Red Cross Members.

The National Red Cross organization have resolved to make a Christmas drive to secure ten million new members before the Christmas holidays. The time specially set apart for this purpose is from December 15 to December 22, inclusive. Centre Hall has responded nobly to the cause of the Red Cross; the town has been well canvassed and has subscribed liberally. The country around the town has done well too in some districts, but in others it has not been canvassed. The few in the town who have not yet joined should do so so now, and those living in the neighborhoods that have not been canvassed will be afforded an opportunity to join between this and Christmas.

Miss Jennie H. Bartger, of Spring Mill, represents Centre county on the West Chester State Normal school roll.

SPRING MILLS RED CROSS AUXILIARY.

Over One Hundred Members in the Neighboring Auxiliary

Red Cross work is progressing nicely in Penns Valley, where the various auxiliaries to the State College Chapter are constantly adding new members as well as doing work of various kinds.

Attached is a complete list of the members of the auxiliary with headquarters at Spring Mills.

Mrs.—	Mrs.—
W. H. Williams	J. C Lee
Jacob Lee	M. T. Zubler
T. M. Gramley	May Gramley
Samuel Ulrich	Mary Lyles.
John Eckel	Ellen Burrell
C. G. King	H. I. Brian
R. D. Musser.	H. F. Rossman
W. R. Hosterman	H. S. Braucht
R. G. Kennelley	H. M. Allison
W. H. Smith	J. H. Hartman
W. H. Sinkabine	A L. Kreamer
C. F. Carter	H. B. Herring
D. W. Corman	S. M. Brown
Calvin Meyer	S. P. Hennigh
William Zones	Austin Long
J. M. Heckman	A. J. Shook.
Irma Shultz	W. H. Hettinger
C. G. Decker	J. Russel Condo
Miss's—	**Misses—**
Gertrude Musser	Ruth Musser
Maggie Seltzenger	Cora McCormick
Mabel Brown	Margaret Zettle
Beattice Lee	Lottie Evans
Helen Finkle	Martha Smith
Ethel Gentzel	Ethel Hettinger
Kate Frederick	Catherine Sinkabine
Alta Sinkabine	Sara Condo
Emma Hosterman	Madeline Walker
Lydia Zeigler	Jennie Huss
Ruth Smith	Lucy Musser
Carrie Neese	Nancy Hunter
Sara Sweeney	Mabel Allison
Orpha Gramley	Lib. Frederick
Messrs.—	**Messrs.—**
Rev. W. H. Williams	M. T. Zubler
T. M. Gramley	W. C. Gramley
Eugene Gramley	John Gramley
John Wagner	Emanuel Smith
John Smith	W. Bright Bitner
J. C. Lee	A. B Lee
C. G. King	S. C. Decker
S. M. Ulrich	Howard Weaver
G. S. Weaver	S. M. Brown
M. W. Johnson	C. R. Zerby
Dr. H. S. Braucht	Dean Braucht
Donald Allison	H. M. Allison
A. Allison	M. Weagley
W. H. Sinkabine	J. Russel Condo
C F. Albright	John W. Corman
E. Roy Corman	Guy Corman
Walter Wolfe	Roy Kremrine
S. P. Hennigh	Earl Vonada
R. G. Kennelley	Harold Meyer

Winter is Here.

Winter—100 per cent. pure—was ushered in on Saturday when eight inches of snow fell. In the evening a gale of sixty-mile velocity, piled the loose snow in huge drifts, shutting off travel for the time being. The temperature dropped to 0 on Saturday night and intense cold and storm prevailed throughout Sunday and Monday.

Big Loss By Fire.

Brief mention was made in these columns last week of the destruction by fire of the large bank barn on the farm of the late Mills Alexander, near Julian. Besides the barn, six large horses, thirty-six hogs, nine beef cattle, 400 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels of oats, 45 bushels of buckwheat, 60 tons of hay, 30 tons of straw, together with farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc., were totally destroyed. The fire was a mystery, and incurred a loss of about $10,000, with only $1800 insurance. The farm was occupied by Carol Alexander. A threshing outfit, valued at $1,000, belonging to Jacob Mitchell, was also destroyed.

Rush Twp's. Big Road Fund.

It is worthy of note that the Rush township road supervisors at the present time have over $4,000 in the treasury. In addition to this splendid sum they have due them the State bonus for the years 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, amounting to about $5,000. This surely is a splendid showing, no doubt surpassing any other township in the county and unequalled by few others in the state.

Crushed and Burned to Death.

A red hot pressed steel wheel, weighing over eight hundred pounds, became detached from a crane in the wheel rolling department of Burnham steel works, and fell upon the head and shoulders of George F. Hopple, aged twenty-nine years. He was crushed and literally roasted to death. Every particle of clothing was burned from his body. He was a resident of Lockport, Mifflin county.

Deaths of Centre Countians.

Mrs. Jane Irwin, at Dicks Run, aged eighty-five years.

Daniel Hall, of Fleming, aged seventy-one years.

William K. Mann, in Marsh Creek, of typhoid fever, aged almost twenty-two years.

Samuel E. Campbell, a Civil war veteran, at Shiloh Church, aged seventy-seven years.

James C. Wion, in Philadelphia, formerly of Bellefonte, aged fifty years.

Wanted—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens.—Chas. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS

The Russian symphony orchestra will be at State College, Saturday evening, 15th inst.

Wanted—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens.—Chas. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa.

John D. Lucas and family moved to Lewistown Thursday of last week. Several motor trucks conveyed the household goods to their new quarters.

D. R. Goodlander, of Williamsport, had charge of the local railroad station during the time Agent W. Frank Bradford was on his annual hunting trip in the Seven Mountains.

Devoting one hour each Friday afternoon to knitting for the soldier boys has become a very popular innovation in the Philipsburg public schools from the sixth grade up.

I need lots of poultry now. Use Leg Bands to mark your Pullets. Sell your cull stock. Any thing in the Poultry line. Both phones.—Chas. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa.

It was so cold on Sunday night that the electric street lights in the borough were put out of commission, owing to the oil through which the wires connected with the time clock pass, becoming stiff.

The State College bakery, owned by T. E. Sauers, was broken into one night last week and eight gallons of ice cream and four hundred cakes taken. It is thought that the identity of the thieves is known.

Purchase Thrift Stamp and Savings Certificates with the dimes and nickels in the children's saving banks, and you will get interest at the rate of four per cent. compounded every three months. See any postmaster.

The marriage of the Miss Sarah Hastings, daughter of the late Governor Hastings, and Capt. Samuel Fleming, of Harrisburg, will take place in the Presbyterian church, Bellefonte, on the eighth day of January.

The United States department of Agriculture has appointed Robert W. Myer, of Centre county, farm help specialist for Pennsylvania to devise methods of supplying farmers with adequate labor during the coming year.

The infant son adopted by Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Longwell, of Centre Hall, is getting along so nicely that the foster parents are becoming real proud not only of the wee bit of humanity, but of their ability to properly care for a real baby.

Emer Hettinger was an early visitor to Centre Hall on Saturday. Among other things, Mr. Hettinger stated that Runkle Frazier would succeed Charles Poorman as tenant on the A. B. Lee farm, along Sinking creek. Mr. Poorman contemplates going to the works at Burnham to try his hand.

Eugen Welk, the progressive principal of the Bellefonte High school, is thinking seriously of joining the aviation corps and may leave some time next week, according to a statement in the Bellefonte Republican. The paper further says: He is doing excellent work here and there is little doubt but that he will be just as efficient in the air.

An Iowa man proves conclusively that Wilhelm von Hohenzollern has so thoroughly out done the Devil that his Satanic Majesty has resigned in favor of the Kaiser. The German Fiend accepted the position most graciously and is now on the job in every land in the world. And Old Nick William will get you if you don't watch out.

It is evident that deer are interested in the movements of residents in the district over which they roam. As proof of this statement it is mentioned that a buck deer looked into a window in the home of Frank Barker, and then leisurely trotted up the mountain. He selecteded Sunday as his day to pay this social visit, no doubt knowing that deer were protected by the Sunday hunting law. Barker just moved into his new home from Renovo, and Mr. Buck was anxious to have a view of the newcomer.

Clyde Bradford, a member of the Bradford hunting party, is out a fine buck this year because the mechanism of his Winchester froze up just when he had the finest opportunity to land a beauty and bring the total of the camp's kill up to five deer. Standing on a "watch" on Saturday morning a buck and a doe deer came up to within twelve steps of Bradford and stopped. The flying snow had entered the breech of the rifle and put the workings of the gun out of order, with the result that when Clyde drew a bead on the buck and pulled the trigger, there was no report save that made by two badly scared deer as they pulled out in another direction.

PRESIDENT ASKS WAR ON AUSTRIA

Message to All the World Outlining America's Peace Ideal

Present German Government Impossible in League of Honor

Washington, Dec. 4.—President Wilson delivered to Congress an address, considered so important in its relations to international affairs, that it has been transmitted in advance by the Government to practically every other capital in the world.

Immediate declaration of war against Austria-Hungary was recommended by President Wilson.

The President did not, however, recommend a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria at this time.

The President spoke, as follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize those events.

The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon those vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

"Our Object Is To Win the War."

I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them; for the purpose of discussion here in this place is action and our action must move straight toward definite aims.

Our object is, of course, to win the war and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, When shall we consider the war won?

From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it. As a nation we are united in spirit and intention.

"Let Dissenters Strut Their Uneasy Hours."

I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent; who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisy, thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way we may attain it with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten.

But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose.

They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise — deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

"This Intolerable Thing—Must Be Crushed."

I believe that I speak for them, when I say two things: First, that this intolerable thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force which we now see so clearly as the German power, a thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace must be crushed and, if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations; and second, that when this thing and its power are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly.

We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point, and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies, as well as our friends.

You catch, with me, the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindictive action of any kind; that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula, 'no annexation, no contributions, no punitive indemnities.'

Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson, and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies.

Autocracy Must Be Dethroned.

But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends. Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or to leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command.

Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—as, God, willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do an unprecedented thing and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors.

Our Task Is To Win the War.

Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war, and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved.

Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it. We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us, through properly accredited representatives, that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done.

They have done a wrong to Belgium which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great Empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan States, over Turkey and within Asia—which must be relinquished.

Teuton Allies Must Be Liberated.

Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She had built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide the rivalries of manufacture, science and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her.

But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace she threw them away, to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could, not excel the rivals she most feared and hated.

The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and Northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien domination of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

Does Not Wish To Meddle In Austria.

We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their affairs are left in their own hands in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties.

And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind.

Intend No Wrong Against German Empire.

We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation.

The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness.

We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own, from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence or the independence of the peaceful enterprise of the German Empire.

The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still, after the war is over, continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations, which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace.

"Must Be Partnership Of All Peoples."

That partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of Governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse, which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that, and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself by processes which would assuredly set in.

Wrongs Must Be Righted.

The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That, of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna.

The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all Governments must henceforth breathe if they would live.

No Opinions Of Their Own.

It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life.

German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world, either in thought or purpose.

They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them. But the congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides.

All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected.

Russian People Poisoned By Lies.

Had they believed these things from the very moment of their revolution, and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs towards an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided. The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison has been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly, nor too often.

From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways, I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations, and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war.

We Are Seeking World Peace.

I was thinking, and am thinking now of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and of Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient.

"What shall we do then to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away with a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

Declare War Immediately On Austria-Hungary.

One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany, but not with her allies. I therefore very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is, in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German Government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The Government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples, but as the instrument of another nation.

"Turkey and Bulgaria Also Germany's Tools."

We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action.

We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us, and not heed any others.

The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seems to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy.

It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies; and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States.

To Restrain Female As Well As Male Enemies.

Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every wilful violation of the Presidential proclamation relating to alien enemies promulgated under Section 4067 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishment; and women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies. It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the Government in the detention camps and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do.

LAWYER SLACKER TO PRISON.

Detroit Socialist Fined And Debarred From U. S. Courts.

Detroit, Mich.—Morris Sugar, a well-known local attorney and Socialist, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to failing to register and to attempting to obstruct the selective draft law. He was fined $500 for the latter offense and was sentenced to one year in the Detroit House of Correction for failing to register. Sugar also was debarred from practicing in the Federal courts.

LINER SUNK; 80 LOST.

British Ship Apapa Torpedoed—120 Passengers Saved, Lifeboats Shelled.

London.—The British steamer Apapa has been torpedoed and sunk. Eighty passengers and the crew of the vessel perished. About 120 passengers were saved. It is reported that the submarine fired on women and children in open boats. The Apapa was a vessel of 7,832 tons.

BIG DRYDOCK FIRE.

Loss Of $1,000,000 On The South Brooklyn Waterfront.

New York.—Four large buildings at the Morse Dry Dock and Repair Company, on the South Brooklyn waterfront were destroyed by fire with an estimated loss of $1,000,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. United States soldiers on duty at the plant declared that the fire started suddenly in the carpenter shop, where hundreds of men were working, and then quickly spread to other buildings.

Mexico exported 2,000,000 tons of petroleum during June and July and the supply is steadily increasing.

THE MARKETS

NEW YORK.—Corn—Spot, firm; new yellow, $1.99, cost and freight, New York ten-day shipment; Argentine, $2.05@2.10, f. o. b. cars New York to arrive.

Oats—Spot, steady; standard, 80c.

Butter—Creamery, higher than extras, 48½@49c; creamery, extra (92 score), 48; firsts, 43½@47½; seconds, 40½@43.

Eggs—Firm; receipts, 7,175 cases. Fresh gathered extras, 59@60; extra firsts, 57@58; firsts, 54@56; seconds, 47@53; refrigerator, special marks, 34¼@35; refrigerator firsts, 33@34; state, Pennsylvania and nearby Western hennery white, fine to fancy, 72@76; state, Pennsylvania and nearby hennery browns, 60@64.

Cheese—State, fresh, specials, 23½c; do, average run, 23¼.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern Spring wheat, $2.27; No. 1 hard Winter wheat, $2.27; No. 1 Durum wheat, $2.27; No. 1 hard white wheat, $2.27; No. 1 Red Winter wheat, $2.27; No. 1 soft red wheat, $2.25; (No. 2 of each of these grade 3c a bushel less; No. 3, 6c less; No. 4, 10c less); No. 2 red wheat, $2.24; No. 2 soft red wheat, $2.22; No. 3 red wheat, $2.21; No. 3 soft red wheat, $2.19; No. 4 red wheat, $2.17; No. 4 soft red wheat, $2.15.

Rye—No. 2 Western, in export elevator, $1.86 per bushel; nearby, as to quality, $1.75@1.80 per bushel.

Corn—Western, No. 2 yellow, nominal; do, No. 3, do, nominal; do No. 4, nominal; do, No. 5, nominal.

Oats—No. 2 white, 80@80½c; standard white, 79½@80; No. 3 white, 79@79½c; No. 4 white, 78½@79.

Live Poultry—Fowls, as to size and quality, 20@23c; roosters, 18; Spring chickens, not Leghorns, according to quality, 19@22; White Leghorns, 19@20; ducks, Peking, 24@26; do, Indian Runner, 20@22; turkeys, 27@29; geese, 22@26; guineas, young, per pair, weighing 1½ to 2 pounds apiece, 90; smaller ones, 70@80; guineas, old, per pair, 60@65; pigeons, old, per pair, 24@26; do young, per pair, 20@22.

Butter—Solid-packed creamery, extra, 48c; do, higher scoring goods, 49@50; extra firsts, 47; firsts, 44@46; seconds, 41@43; sweet creamery, extra, 49; under grades, 46@48; nearby prints, fancy, 52; average extra, 49@51; firsts, 45@47; seconds, 41@43; special brands of prints, jobbing at 55@58.

Eggs—Nearby firsts, $15.90@16.20 per case; nearby current receipts, $15.60 per case; do, seconds, $13.20@14.70 per case; Western extra firsts, $15.90@16.20 per case; do, firsts, $15.60 per case; do, seconds, $13.20@14.70 per case; refrigerator eggs, extra, $11.10; firsts, $10.50; seconds, $9.60@10.20; fancy selected carefully candled eggs were jobbing at 61@62 per dozen.

Cheese—New York, full cream, fancy, June, 25½c; specials, higher; do, do, fresh made, best, 23¼@23½; do, do, fair to good, 22½@23.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat—No. 2 soft red, $2.22, and No. 2 red winter, $2.24. Bag lots of Southern sold from $2 to $2.13 as to quality and condition.

Corn—Cob Corn, $6.40@6.50 for carloads of prime nearby yellow on spot, and $6.65@6.75 for prime white.

Oats—Standard white, 77½c; No. 3 white, 77.

Rye—No. 2 new, Western, export, $1.88@1.89. Bag lots nearby Rye, as to quality, $1.20@1.70.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $29.50@30; standard timothy, $29; No. 2 timothy, $28@28.50; No. 3 timothy, $24.50@26; No. 1 light clover, mixed, $28@28.50; No. 2 light Clover, mixed, $27@27.50; No. 1 Clover, mixed, $27@27.50; No. 2 Clover, mixed, $25@26.50; No. 1 Clover, $28.50@29; No. 2 Clover, $25@27; No. 3 Clover, $18.20.

Straight Rye, No. 1, ton, $20; do, No. 2, ton, $19@19.50; Tangled Rye, No. 1, ton, $17.50@18; do, No. 2, ton, $16.50@17; Wheat, No. 1, ton, $15.50@16; do, No. 2, ton, $14.50@15.50; Oats, No. 1, ton, $16@16.50; do, No. 2, ton, $14.50@15.

Live Poultry—Chickens, smooth, young, boat, pound, 24c; do, by express, pound, 23; do, poor, rough, pound, 21@22; do, young white leghorns, pound, 23; do, old hens, 4 pounds and over, pound, 23; do, small to medium, 21@22; do, old roosters pounds, 12@13; Ducks, Muscovy and Mongrel, pound, 21@22; do, White Pekins, pound, 22; do, Indian Runners, pound, 19@20; do, Puddle, 3½ pounds and over, pound, 21@22; do, smaller, poor, pound, 18@19; Geese Maryland and Virginia, fat, pound, 21@22; do, Western and Southern, pound, 20@21; do, Kent Island, fat, pound, 24@25; Turkeys, choice young, 10 pounds and over, pound, 28@29; do, choice, old, pound, 27@28; do, poor, thin, pound, 23@24.

Butter—Creamery, Western separator, extras, 46½@47c; firsts, 44@45; do, prints, ½ pound, extras, 46½@47; firsts, 44@45; do, prints, 1 pound, extras, 46½@47; firsts, 40@41; nearby creamery, extras, 42@43; firsts, 40@41; dairy prints, Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia, extras, 35@36; firsts, 34@35; store-packed, firsts, 31@32; Rolls, Maryland and Pennsylvania, extras, 32@33; do, West Virginia, extras, 32@33.

Eggs—Firsts, Western Maryland Pennsylvania and nearby, 50c; Eastern Shore Maryland and Virginia, 50.

Based On Cost Per Tablet

It Saves 9½c.

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

Preparedness.

"I presume that young woman is knitting for the soldiers."

"Yes. She has three sweethearts in the army."

"Ahem! Isn't that too many?"

"No. You see, there are the casualties to consider. She isn't going to die an old maid if she can help it."

KIDNEY TROUBLE NOT EASILY RECOGNIZED

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected

An examining physician for one of the prominent life insurance companies, in an interview of the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

We find that Swamp-Root is strictly an herbal compound and we would advise our readers who feel in need of such a remedy to give it a trial. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

The Hurtful Truth.

"I cannot marry you, James Henry. You are too rich. Folks would say that I married you for your money."

"But what do you care what people say?"

"Ordinarily, James Henry, I shouldn't care at all. But in this case it would be true."

Anoint the eyelids with Roman Eye Balsam at night, and in the morning observe the refreshed and strengthened sensation in your eyes. Adv.

Norway prohibits exportation of asbestos.

For Lameness

Keep a bottle of Yager's Liniment in your stable for spavin, curb, splint or any enlargement, for shoulder slip or sweeny, wounds, galls, scratches, collar or shoe boils, sprains and any lameness. It absorbs swellings and enlargements, and dispels pain and stiffness very quickly.

YAGER'S LINIMENT

35c Per Bottle At All Dealers

Each bottle contains more than the usual 50c bottle of liniment.

GILBERT BROS. & CO. BALTIMORE, MD.

"A GOOD NAME TO REMEMBER"

BALTIMORE HIDE AND FUR CO.

SHIP US YOUR RAW FURS

HIDES · WOOL · TALLOW · BEESWAX · HORSE HIDES SHEEPSKINS, ETC. WE PAY HIGHEST MARKET PRICES · NO COMMISSIONS CHARGED · CHECK SENT SAME DAY SHIPMENT IS RECEIVED.

310 PRESIDENT STREET BALTIMORE, MD.

Had To Give Up

Was Almost Frantic With the Pain and Suffering of Kidney Complaint. Doan's Made Her Well.

Mrs. Lydia Shuster, 1838 Margaret St., Frankford, Pa., says: "A cold started my kidney trouble. My back began to ache and got sore and lame. My joints and ankles became swollen and painful and it felt as if needles were sticking into them. I finally had to give up and went from bad to worse.

Mrs. Shuster

"My kidneys didn't act right and the secretions were scanty and distressing. I had awful dizzy spells when everything before me turned black; one time I couldn't see for twenty minutes. Awful pains in my head set me almost frantic and I was so nervous, I couldn't stand the least noise. How I suffered! Often I didn't care whether I lived or died.

"I couldn't sleep on account of the terrible pains in my back and head. Nothing seemed to do me a bit of good until I began taking *Doan's Kidney Pills*. I could soon see they were helping me; the backache stopped, my kidneys were regulated and I no longer had any dizzy spells or rheumatic pains. I still take *Doan's* occasionally and they keep my kidneys in good health."

"Sworn to before me.
F. W. CASSIDY, JR., Notary Public.

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Greece has an area of 44,700 square miles.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 30c.

An agency for leather to be used for shoes, furniture and gloves would be considered by a Brazilian firm.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. 30 and 90 cent bottles.—Adv.

Rectifying Her Mistakes.

In the midst of war England has discovered the absolute necessity of rebuilding her school system, of returning to a shorter workday in her factories and of encouraging the upbuilding of the child welfare agencies that gave up their activities earlier in the war, notes the Red Cross Magazine. Sir Herbert Fisher asked in parliament last spring for an increase of £3,829,000 over last year's educational budget. The committee on juvenile education has recommended a general fourteen-year age limit for leaving school throughout England with the abolition of all exemptions, and the establishment of day continuation schools for children between fourteen and eighteen with compulsory attendance for at least eight hours a week.

Of Course She Did.

A young woman had come in answer to an advertisement. She was asked why she left her last place.

"Yes'm. I don't mind tellin' all about it. It was just this way. The lady comes into my kitchen and asks me if I can make corn pones, and proceeds to show me, to show ME, how to make corn pones, an' I'm from Kentucky. Did I quit? Of course I did."—Indianapolis News.

Gramaphone for Reprisals.

In the London Times occurs this amusing advertisement by an obviously much-tried man:

WANTED—A loud, second-hand gramophone—for reprisals.

Instant Postum

fits the spirit of the times perfectly. It is

Purely American

Economical
(without loss of pleasure)

Convenient
(ready for instant use)

and is a pleasing, wholesome, drug-free drink good for both young and old.

"There's a Reason"

MUST UPHOLD THE RAILROADS

Commerce Commission Recommends Unification

WAR'S STRAIN IS TERRIFIC

Special Report Sent To Congress Says That Competition Must Be Eliminated To Prevent Serious Breakdown.

Washington.—Immediate action to effect national unification of the railroads, either by government operation or by suspension for the war of anti-trust and anti-pooling laws, a federal loan and regulation of security issues to permit more effective voluntary co-operation, was recommended by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in a special report to Congress.

Neither plan was specifically indorsed, but an implication that the majority believed the railroads might successfully work out their own unification prompted Commissioner McChord to submit a separate report emphatically urging government control and saying "the strong arm of government authority is essential if the transportation situation is to be radically improved." Any voluntary pooling plan would fail to meet war exigencies, he declared, because of the unavoidable influence of selfishness among roads.

There was no disagreement as to the proposition that competition among railroads must be diminished, if not altogether eliminated, to prevent a serious breakdown of transportation facilities under the war's strain.

The railroads' own proposed solution for the difficulties—an increase in rates in order to attract capital—was characterized as entirely inadequate by the commission. Even with more funds, the report said, the shortage of equipment could not be remedied materially because of the inability of industries to manufacture it. Doubt also was expressed whether sufficient capital would be attracted in view of the flotation of such enormous quantities of government war securities.

These considerations led the commission to what it considered an inevitable conclusion that a high state of efficiency could be maintained for the railroads only by thorough co-operation, elimination of duplication of routes and other elements of expense and energy and elimination of the economic waste which comes from competition. This would mean, it was pointed out, a complete reconstruction of the policies under which railroads have been developed.

If the alternative of government operation under the direction of the President be adopted, said the commission, suitable guaranty of an adequate annual return should be given, with provision by which the roads could reimburse the government for improvements after the properties are returned to private owners.

The only hint of the commission's attitude toward the railroads' pending application for 15 per cent. higher rates was given in an assertion that the roads are entitled to demand just and reasonable rates sufficient to yield fair returns, and the comment that although railway earnings in the past year have broken all records, the purchasing power of the earnings is greatly decreased.

8 PERISH IN EXPLOSION.

Two Others Missing And Over 25 Injured At Chemical Plant.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Eight men were killed, two are missing, and more than 25 were injured, many of them seriously, by an explosion that wrecked the "T. N. T." plant of the Aetna Chemical Company at Heidelberg, a suburb. The explosion did damage estimated at $250,000 to the plant and shattered windows in factories and homes for a radius of nearly two miles. All of the dead and injured are employes of the company.

MORE U-BOAT VICTIMS.

Sixteen British Merchantmen Of More Than 1,600 Tons Sunk.

London.—Sixteen British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by mines or submarines in the past week, according to the Admiralty statement. One vessel under 1,600 tons and four fishing vessels also were sunk. The losses to British shipping by mine or submarine the previous week comprised fourteen merchantmen of 1,600 tons or over and seven of less than that tonnage.

WAR WORKERS COMPLAIN.

Belief That Firms Get Excess Profits Cause Of Unrest.

Washington.—Unrest among workers on war contracts because of the belief that the firms are taking excess profits is reported by a federal survey of labor conditions in New York state. The survey finds large numbers of women replacing men and workers being laid off in nonessential industries.

TEXT OF WAR RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government has severed diplomatic relations with the government of the United States and has committed acts of war against the government and the people of the United States of America, among which are its adherence to the policy of ruthless submarine warfare adopted by its ally, the imperial German government, with which the United States of America is at war, and by giving its ally active support and aid both on land and sea in the prosecution of the war against the government and people of the United States of America, therefore, be it,

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State sof America in Congress assembled, that a state of war be and is hereby declared to exist and to have existed since noon of the fifth day of December, 1917, between the United States of America and the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government; and that the President be and is hereby authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the government to carry on war against the imperial and royal Austro-Hungarian government and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

FOR COMPLETE UNITY

Needs Of Each Nation Studied—French Foreign Office Announces Economic, Financial And Military Accord Is Realized.

Paris.—The Foreign Office officially announced that at the recent Interallied Conference, in which the United States participated, agreements were concluded "upon the basis of a complete understanding and close solidarity among the Allies for the solution of the questions in which they have a common interest in the war."

It also was announced that the creation of a supreme Interallied naval committee had been decided upon.

The Interallied general staff, it was stated, was working upon a definite military program which was placing unity of military action in the way of certain realization.

The announcement regarding the results of the conference was made in the following official statement:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs reported to the Cabinet Council the result of the conference of the Allies. The reading of communications from the presidents of each section of the Allied Conference, at which were present for the first time representatives of all the countries taking part with us in this war, has given felicitous results from every point of view. They give assurance of practical unity of action, economically, financially and militarily.

"The agreements have been concluded upon the basis of a complete understanding and close solidarity among the Allies for the solution of the questions in which they have a common interest in the war. The financial needs of each of them, the requirements of their armament, their transport, their food, have been the subjects of profound study which guarantees perfect satisfaction. The creation of a supreme Interallied Naval Committee had been determined upon. Military unity of action has been placed upon the course of certain realization by the Interallied general staff which is at work upon an established program of all military questions.

"From a diplomatic point of view entire accord resulted from the discussions among the representatives of the powers upon all the business which has been arranged together, to assure the common victory of their countries."

13 FALL IN FRANCE.

Pershing Reports Two Killed, Seven Severely Wounded in Action.

Washington.—General Pershing reported to the War Department the names of two men killed in action in France, seven men severely wounded and four slightly wounded.

The casualties occurred between November 12 and 17. General Pershing's message gave no details, but the men are believed to have been with units occupying front-line trenches in France.

Those killed were:

Corporal Virgil G. Winebrenner, infantry, November 12; father, Andrew J. Winebrenner, Marion, Ind.

BANK ROBBED IN DAYLIGHT.

Officials Of Chicago Institution Herded In Back Room.

Chicago.—Five bandits robbed the Stockmen's Trust and Savings Bank, in the stockyards district, of $10,000 or more and drove away in an automobile. The president of the bank and seven employes were herded into a back room while the robbers rifled the safe.

MOTHER!

Have you ever used MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Croup and Pneumonia, Asthma, and Head Catarrh? If you haven't get it at once. It will cure you.—Adv.

Bouncers for Bores.

Customer—These chairs may be fashionable, but they are extremely uncomfortable.

Salesman—Ah, that's the beauty of these chairs, madam. When a caller sits in one of them she doesn't stay long.

HEAL ITCHING SKINS

With Cuticura Soap and Ointment—They Heal When Others Fail.

Nothing better, quicker, safer, sweeter for skin troubles of young and old that itch, burn, crust, scale, torture or disfigure. Once used always used because these super-creamy emollients tend to prevent little skin troubles becoming serious, if used daily.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Extreme of Politeness.

"The escaped convict was a very polite fellow.

"How so?"

"He left behind him a note for the warden asking to be excused for the liberty he was taking."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County—ss.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE.
FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.
(Seal) A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.
HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System.
Druggists, 75c. Testimonials free.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Anything for a Change.

Naval Officer—I say, doesn't poor old Smith look sick! Awfully nice of you and all that, but why did you chuck him for me?

Flapper—Change of color. I'm sick of khaki.—Passing Show.

The Quinine That Does Not Effect Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, Laxative Bromo Quinine can be taken by anyone without causing nervousness or ringing in the head. There is only one "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature is on box. 30c.

Peruvian dealers wish to purchase shoes, clothing, men's furnishings and groceries.

SELF DEFENSE

Defeat Backache and Kidney Trouble With Anuric

Many people in this section have suffered from rheumatism and kidney trouble and have found that Anuric was the most successful remedy to overcome these painful and dangerous ailments.

The lucky people are those who have suffered, but who are now well because they heeded nature's warning signal in time to correct their trouble with that wonderful new discovery of Dr. Pierce's called "An-u-ric" (double strength). You should promptly heed these warnings, some of which are dizzy spells, backache, irregularity of the urine or the painful twinges of rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago. To delay may make possible the dangerous forms of kidney disease, such as stone in the bladder. If you want quick relief buy Anuric now (60c a package)—or send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. This will prove that "Anuric" eliminates uric acid as hot water melts sugar.

JERSEY NEWS

Pleasantville, N. J.—"It is with great pleasure that I write these few lines in praise of 'Anuric' for uric acid and kidney trouble. I had been troubled for twenty years with kidney trouble and had tried various kidney remedies. Seeing 'Anuric' advertised in the papers I decided to try it. Ten tablets did me wonderful good, and fifty tablets made me a new man. They have wonderful curative power. I sincerely hope that my words will be the means of restoring other sufferers of kidney trouble to good health."—JOHN C. FOWLER, 24 Woodland Ave.

Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this new medicine and you know that his Pleasant Pellets for the liver, his Favorite Prescription for the ills of women, and his Golden Medical Discovery for the blood have had a splendid reputation for the past 50 years.—Adv.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price, But Great in Every Other Way

Genuine bears signature

Carter's Little Liver Pills

Make you feel the joy of living. It is impossible to be happy or feel good when you are

CONSTIPATED

This old remedy will set you right over night.

Brent Good

PALLID PEOPLE Usually Need Iron in the Blood. Try CARTER'S IRON PILLS

Canadian Farmers Profit From Wheat

The war's devastation of European crops has caused an unusual demand for grain from the American Continent. The people of the world must be fed and wheat near $2 a bushel offers great profits to the farmer. Canada's invitation is therefore especially attractive. She wants settlers to make money and happy, prosperous homes for themselves by helping her raise immense wheat crops.

You can get a Homestead of 160 acres FREE and other lands at remarkably low prices. During many years Canadian wheat fields have averaged 20 bushels to the acre many yields as high as 45 bushels to the acre. Wonderful crops also of **Oats, Barley and Flax.**

Mixed farming as profitable an industry as grain raising. The excellent grasses full of nutrition are the only food required for beef or dairy purposes. Good schools, churches, markets convenient, climate excellent.

There is an extra demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for the war. The Government is urging farmers to put extra acreage into grain. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

Overworked Women must learn not to neglect their health

How Women are Restored to Health

Spartanburg, S.C.—"For nine years I suffered from backache, weakness, and irregularities so I could hardly do my work. I tried many remedies but found no permanent relief. After taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I felt a great change for the better and am now well and strong so I have no trouble in doing my work. I hope every user of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will get as great relief as I did from its use."—Mrs. S D. McAbee, 122 Dewey Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

Chicago, Ill.—"For about two years I suffered from a female trouble so I was unable to walk or do any of my own work. I read about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the newspapers and determined to try it. It brought almost immediate relief. My weakness has entirely disappeared and I never had better health. I weigh 165 pounds and am as strong as a man. I think money is well spent which purchases Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Jos. O'Bryan, 1755 Newport Ave., Chicago, Ill.

YOU CAN RELY UPON

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Peace Only a Breathing Spell.

A soldier ought to consider peace only as a breathing spell, which gives him leisure to contrive, and furnishes ability to execute, military plans.—Macchiavelli.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

Panicky Times.

"He is so terribly frugal."

"Frugality, my dear, is a sign of aristocracy nowadays."

Two Dollars, Please.

"Do you know anything that will make me stout, doctor?"

"Yes, flesh."

After the Movies **Murine is for Tired Eyes.** Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. DARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

The Real News Gatherer.

"What's the news?"

"How should I know? I'm not a censor."

A single dose of Dr. Peery's "Dead Shot" will expel Worms or Tapeworm. No second dose or after purgative necessary. Tones up the stomach and Bowels. Adv.

Never Again.

"How is it you let your wife have her own way?"

"I once tried to stop her."

Important to Mothers
Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use for Over 30 Years.
Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Privilege.

"Is Bliggins a friend of yours?"

"He must be. None but a friend would dare be so unkindly critical."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Ad.

A Chinese textile made of raw silk can be buried in the earth a year without deteriorating.

Every Woman Wants Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

WANTED 100 LIVE AGENTS to represent us in the south. High class article. Rapid seller. 100% profit. WILBERT SALES CO., Box 444, Wichita, Kan.

Quit Suffering with Rheumatism. Use All Gold Rheumatic Specific. Address R. A. SMITH, Mfg. Pharmacist, Pana, Ill.

LADIES' CYCLOPEDIA OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY. It's free, postpaid. Send for it today. RELIABLE AGENCY, 220 East 42nd St., New York

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 49--1917.

PERSISTENT COUGHS
are dangerous. Relief is prompt from Piso's Remedy for Coughs and Colds. Effective and safe for young and old. No opiates in

PISO'S

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
ISSUED WEEKLY.

CENTRE HALL - - PENN'A.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1917

SMITH & BAILEY . . . . . Proprietors
S. W. SMITH . . . . . Editor
EDWARD E. BAILEY { Local Editor and Business Manager

Entered at the Post Office in Centre Hall as second Class mail matter.

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one and one-half dollars per year.

ADVERTISING RATES—Display advertisement of ten or more inches, for three or more insertions, ten cents per inch for each issue. Display advertising occupying less space than ten inches and for less than three insertions, from fifteen to twenty-five cents per inch for each issue, according to composition. Minimum charge seventy-five cents.

Local notices accompanying display advertising five cents per line for each insertion; otherwise, eight cents per line, minimum charge, twenty-five cents.

Legal notices, twenty cents per line for three insertions, and ten cents per line for each additional insertion.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, afternoon.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Centre Hall afternoon; Tusseyville, evening.

Reformed—Spring Mills, morning; Union, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening.

LOCALS

Allen Laying Mash only $3.60 per hundred.—Chas. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa.

Farmer George F. Emerick, east of Centre Hall, recently paid a visit to his brother, Dr. C. E. Emerick, in Harrisburg.

To stimulate Winter Egg production feed Beef Scrap. Fresh stock just received, $5.00 per hundred.—Chas. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa.

The Lewistown motor 'bus stuck in the snow on its return trip from Bellefonte on Sunday afetrnoon, near Pleasant Gap, and had to abandon the trip until the following day.

Charles Elden, the noted Williamsport taxidermist, spent Sunday at the A. P. Krape home. In company with Mr. Krape, Mr. Elden spent several days in the Seven mountains for deer.

John Slack, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Slack, underwent an operation for appendicitis at his home on Wednesday morning, Dr. H. H. Longwell being the surgeon. The young man stood the ordeal very well and his early recovery is looked for.

The Pennsylvania State Grange is in session this week at Williamsport. Among others who are in attendance at this gathering from Centre Hall are Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sharer, Miss Florence Rhone and William F. Rishel.

Rev. R. R. Jones will preach a sermon in the interest of the P. O. S. of A., on Sunday evening at seven o'clock, at Centre Hall. This will be in keeping with the nation-wide idea to celebrate the anniversary of the order—December 16th—as well as the anniversary of the death of George Washington—December 14th. Seats will be reserved for the members of the local Camp.

Musser-Corl

Foster Musser and Miss Vida Corl, both of State College, were united in marriage at the Reformed parsonage in Boalsburg by Rev. S. C. Stover, on Monday evening. Following the extending of congratulations the couple were conveyed to Bellefonte where they took the evening train to Williamsport to be present as delegates to the State Grange convention. Mr. Musser is Master of Washington Grange, at Pine Hall, and his bride is Lady Assistant Steward in the same Grange. Their attending the State Grange sessions as man and wife is a genuine surprise to their many friends. The bride is the accomplished daughter of W. K. Corl, of State College. The groom is a Penn State "Ag." graduate, class 1915. They are an estimable young couple and their many friends join in extending best wishes.

Aaronsburg.

A. S. Musser and family and the former's sister-in-law, Miss Nellie Burd, were to Wolfes Store last week to visit Mr. and Mrs. Ad. Winters.

George Snyder, of Sunbury, was the guest of his uncle, Henry Bower, on Friday.

Hervey Charles, of Hartleton, spent a short time with his daughter, Mrs. Claude Feidler.

Charles Wolfe, after spending a few weeks with his son Fred, in Akron, Ohio, returned to his home well pleased with his visit.

Miss Mamie Wance, of Woodward, spent a few days with friends in town.

Mrs. Elsie Miller, nee Cummings, returned to her home in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. Leo Haines, of Sunbury, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Crouse.

Harry Acker moved his family here from Plainfield, Illinois, last week.

Mrs. Wallace Kerstetter and grandson Wallace, of State College, are guests of her uncle, Z. D. Thomas.

SNOW CHASES HUNTERS HOME.

However, First Week Proved Successful for Many Camps.—Horner Party Kills Limit. Bradfords Have Four.

Although the first week of the deer season was a most successful one for the many hunters in Centre county, Saturday's snow storm served to convince some who had come here from other sections of the State, that they had had sufficient sport for this year. Both afternoon trains on the L. and T. railroad were filled with hunters glad to get away from the winds and the snow, but usually they were all accompanied by at least one buck. Some parties have already secured their limit, while others have so nearly approached it, that they have broken camp and gone home to tell their stories by the fireside. The Decker party, camping at John Decker's in Decker Valley, broke camp on the 7th, after having secured six deer, while the Rote-Wingard party, located at West Paddy Mountain Station, have but one deer and two bear to secure before they have reached their limit.

The Horner party, of Pleasant Gap, under the leadership of George Horner, killed their sixth buck last Thursday morning and broke camp the following day. The men were a happy lot. Their deer were fine specimens, all of uniform size and most of them carried fine head adornments.

The following table shows a total of 83 deer and ten bears killed in the territory from Coburn west to Colyer.

Party	*From*	*Camp*	*No. Deer*	*No. Bear*
Nevil	Bellefonte	Nevil's	1	
Horner	Pleasant Gap	Runkle's	6	
Slack	Centre Hall	Stone Creek	2	
Bradford	Centre Hall	Pole Bridge	4	
Zion	Zion	W. Blauser's	1	
Lochner	Jeanette	Krise Valley	1	
Regulars	Potters Mills	Gherrity Road	1	
Yeagertown	Yeagertown	Faust Valley	1	
Ragged Butt Militia	Potters Mills	(Day Hunters)	1	(3 foxes)
Venrick	Palmyra	Venrick's	2	
State College	State College	Venrick's	2	
Colyer	Colyer	Geary's	4	
Decker	Sch. Haven	J. D. Decker's	6	
Sweetwood	Centre Hall	Summit	3	
Brown	Spring Mills	Krader's	1	
Georges Valley	Penn Hall	Ripka's	1	
Schuylkill Haven	Sch. Haven	Mountain Church	1	
Wolfe	Zerby	(Day Hunters)	1	
Spring Mills	Spring Mills	(Day Hunters)	3	
Schuylkill Haven	Sch. Haven	H. Lingle's	2	
Greenbriar	Coburn	Pine Swamp	4	
Mt. Hunt. Club.	Coburn	(Day Hunters)	1	
Rote-Wingard	Coburn	Paddy Mountain	5	1
Juniata	Juniata	Panther Run	1	
Snyder-Bonar	Spring Mills	(Day Hunters)	1	
Sunbury	Sunbury	Cherry Run	4	1
White Mt. Hunt Club	Weikert	White Mountain	1	
Hoofnagle	Weikert	Hoofnagle Gap	1	
J. Hironimus	Weikert	(Day Hunters)	2	
Valentine	Lindale	(Day Hunters)	3	1
Jacob Barnette	Weikert	(Day Hunters)	1	
John Purseley	Dauphin	(Day Hunters)	1	
Edward Sholter	Weikert	(Day Hunters)	1	
Wm. Purseley	Weikert	(Day Hunters)	1	
Easton	Easton	C. Libby's	1	3
Stover	Boyertown	Stover Hotel	1	
Rebersburg	Rebersburg	14 Mile Narrows	4	1
Jersey Shore	Jersey Shore	East of Stover Hotel	1	
Albright	Mifflinburg	Half Way	1	1
Hayes Road	Forest Hill	Hayes Road	1	2
Snyder	High Valley	Snyder's	3	
Total			83	10

DEATHS.

J. Henry Meyer, the oldest male resident of Boalsburg, passed away at his home Friday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock, of senility.

John Henry Meyer was born in Lebanon county, February 21, 1830, hence was in his eighty-eighth year. He was the oldest of a family of eight children. His parents, George and Anna Meyer, were pioneer settlers of Lebanon county, and moved to Spring Bank, this county, when the subject of this sketch was a lad of three years.

His younger days were spent in the milling business at Linden Hall. On March 15, 1865, he was married to Miss Pheobe Weber, of Boalsburg. His parents at that time were Ferguson township farmers and the young newly wedded couple started farming on the Mills farm, adjoining. Mr. Meyer was a successful farmer and was recognized as a leader in movements designed for the community welfare. He was strictly honest, his word being as good as his bond.

In 1900 he purchased the Kuhn farm near Boalsburg, where his son Nevin now lives. Ten years later the aged couple quit the farm and retired from active life to enjoy a well earned rest in the town of Boalsburg.

Deceased was an active member of the Reformed church and for years was a ruling elder. Of his father's family one brother—W. C. Meyer, of State College, survives. The widow and the following children mourn his loss: Mrs. Anna Gettig, of Altoona; Mrs. William Mothersbaugh, Nevin and Edward Meyer, all of Boalsburg.

Burial was made Tuesday afternoon in the Boalsburg cemetery, where in the beautiful sunset's rays, the old patriarch was left to sleep the sleep of the just. His pastor, Rev. S. C. Stover, officiated, and paid a lasting tribute to his worth.

John Braucht, father of Dr. H. S. Braucht, of Spring Mills, died at his home in Coburn on Friday night at ten o'clock, of senility. His age was eighty-one years. He was a native of Coburn and spent practically all his life there, being engaged in carpentering in his earlier life. The widow, who was Miss Drucilla Detwiler, and three sons survive: Edward Braucht, of Coburn; N. S., of Dewart, and Dr. H. S., of Spring Mills. He was the last member of his father's family.

Funeral services were held at his late home in Coburn on Tuesday morning, burial following in the Millheim cemetery.

Mrs. Justina Margaret Wohlbach died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Ream, at Farmers Mills, on Monday morning at ten o'clock from the effects of paralysis. She was first stricken four years ago, but improved in health. A stroke which occurred last Easter enfeebled her and rendered her practically speechless. Deceased was aged seventy-one years, and was born at Bethlehem. Nine years ago she took up her home with her daughter near here. Her husband died ten years ago. The body will be shipped to Bethlehem for burial this (Thursday) morning.

Linden Hall

Mrs. Lewis Swartz and little son spent a few days here last week.

Lieutenant W. N. Keller left on Friday for Camp Jackson, where he will be stationed for a few months.

After spending a week with his parents here Edward Bohn returned to Akron, Ohio, on Monday, where he is employed.

Edward Sellers, who is running a foundry at Sunbury, was home a few days last week, returning on Monday afternoon.

Edward Mulbarger, in making some repairs at the threshing machine while it was located at David Snyder's barn at O k Hall, was struck in the eye by the band cutter and for a time it was thought he would lose the sight of his eye. He was taken to an eye specialist, in Altoona, for treatment.

An Outlaw's Fate.

The Outlaw with his three-cornered hat,
Stood upon a mount that over-laps,
Far out west where the Huskies grow;
He stood staunch and still in a blinding snow.

Till far in the east he heard a sound,
And in the west he heard it resound;
Was it the sound of a Huskie brown,
Or was it some one from the town?

Till all of a sudden he saw a man,
A man! A man! w th cheeks of tan;
The Outlaw said, "Who are you there?"
"I am the Constable of St. Pierre."

"Are you the man for whom I have searched,
The man who killed old Dr. Birch?"
Then I pesisted that I was not,
But he insisted, and I was caught.

JIM JACKSON.

Boalsburg, Pa.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS

It is often very hard to think of just the right thing to give to your friends at Christmas time. Therefore we are presenting this list because we think it may help you to choose

Neckwear
Hosiery
Handkerchiefs
Suspenders
Mufflers
Belts
Watch Chains
Tie Pins
Caps
Full Dress Jewelry
Dress Shirts
Auto Gloves
Auto Robes
Bath Robes
Spalding's Sporting Goods
Children's Knit Romper Suits
Men's Suits
Men's Overcoats
Children's Overcoats
Children's & Men's Raincoats

Collars
Silk Garters
Cuff Links
Tie Clasps
Madras Shirts
Silk Shirts
Pajamas
Night Robes
Umbrellas
Gloves
Underwear
Canes
Hats
Silk Hose (men)
Silk Stockings (women)
Children's Suits
Traveling Bags
Smoking Jackets
Silk Mufflers
Sweaters

MONTGOMERY & CO.

BELLEFONTE STATE COLLEGE

Grand Master F. and A. M.

James B. Krause, of Williamsport, was unanimously elected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania at the annual election of the lodge held in the Masonic Temple, Philadelphia. Mr. Krause, who is a prominent up-State attorney, had no opposition for the high position in the fraternity. He succeeds the present Grand Master Louis A. Watres, of Scranton.

Other officers elected were John S. Sell, of Greensburg, deputy grand master, and former Judge Abraham M. Beitler, senior grand warden. William B. Hackenburg and John A. Perry, both of Philadelphia, were re-elected to the offices of treasury and secretary respectively.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENT

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of Hyman S. Steinberg and Louis S. Steinberg, co-partners trading as Steinberg Brothers and as individuals.	IN BANKRUPTCY NO. 3569

BANKRUPTS

To the creditors of the above named bankrupts:—

Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of December A. D. 1917 the said Hyman S. Steinberg and Louis S. Steinberg, co-partners trading as Steinberg Brothers and as Individuals were duly adjudicated bankrupts and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at the office of W. Harrison Walker, Esq., Masonic Temple, Bellefonte, Pa. on the 21st day of December A. D. 1917 at 1:45 o'clock p. m. at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Philipsburg, Pa. M. Ward Fleming
December 6th, 1917 Referee in Bankruptcy

Ladies Toggery Shop wishes to announce that in connection with the tailored to individual measure coat suits, seperate coats, separate skirts and corsets, they will have a stock of ready to wear coats, waists, and corsets, along with Switzerland embroidered wool and silk georette crepe in dress patters for both evening and street wear. Spring street, Bellefonte. adv

The Edison Diamond Amberola.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST VALUE IN PHONOGRAPHS, will be increased in price on January 1st, 1918.

You of course will want to buy your Diamond Amberola before January 1st. Let us give you a word of advice about the freight situation. Freight is moving very slowly. There may be freight embargos. Order your Diamond Amberola now and make sure of getting it before January 1st.

James L. Decker, Centre Hall, Pa.

IT will be decidedly to your advantage to do your Christmas shopping at

Nieman's Department Store

No matter where you live it will pay you to do your holiday buying at this store.

We have More Goods than at any previous Christmas season.

We shall try to meet your demands.

WE ARE HAVING A

GREAT REDUCTION

on our entire stock of merchandise for the holiday shopper

D. J. NIEMAN

MILLHEIM

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT STORES

Butter	.42
Eggs	.50

FOR SALE—The Geiss property, located immediately opposite the Reporter office.—S. W. Smith, Centre Hall

FARM FOR RENT.—Good farm for rent. Apply to George M. Harter and son, Stone Mill.—P.O. Address, Centre Hall, Pa., R. D. 0 50 pd.

LOST.—Bunch of keys—dozen or more—used on locks of State Highway property. Lost between Centre Hall R. R. station and Centre-Millin county line. Finder please return to JOSEPH CARSON, Potters Mills, Pa.

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes all stains from clothing or hands that ordinary soap will not remove. For sale by MISS GLADYS JONES, Centre Hall, Pa.

BEEF COW FOR SALE.—Good cow suitable for beef, is offered for sale.—MRS. SADIE NEFF Tusseyville, Pa.

Centre Reporter at $1.50 per year.

LOCALS.

With this sort of weather the ice crop should break all records.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Murray, of Chicago, are due in Centre Hall week before Christmas.

Wanted—Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens.—Chas. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa.

J. G. Dauberman is a grand juror at the December sessions of court, at Bellefonte, this week.

A new Starck piano was purchased and placed in the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Funk on Monday.

Early Monday morning mercury dropped below the zero mark to the extent of one degree, the first time this winter.

W. H. Zimmerman and children—Hazel and Robert—of Sunbury, were guests of Merchant and Mrs. C. M. Smith, on Monday.

Uncle Sam is cautioning those who mail packages for Christmas delivery to not only mail them early, but to wrap them securely and address them plainly.

Fred Fisher, of Collegeville, is the guest of Cleveland Mitterling this week. The young man is in search of a carload of cows, but weather conditions have put a temporary halt to buying.

On account of the inclemency of the weather the bazaar held by the Ladies' Aid society of the M. E. church, will again be open on next Saturday evening, in the waiting room of the I. O. O. F. building.

O. A. Jamison, of Monroe, Wisconsin, was an arrival in Centre Hall on Tuesday morning and will spend the greater part of the winter here as the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. V. A. Auman.

Mrs. George Koch and son Samuel, of Darragh, spent the past week in Centre Hall, the former as a guest of Mrs. James Alexander and Mrs. Kate Conley, while the latter put in his time in the mountains after deer.

The latter part of this week, Mrs. D. A. Boozer will go to Chicago for a stay of a few weeks with her sons, Ralph C. and George B. Boozer. A week later Shannon Boozer will join his mother and brothers in the Windy City.

If you are thinking about buying a Brooder Stove it will pay you to investigate the merits of the "Buckeye". Orders should be placed now to insure delivery when wanted. Full line of Poultry Supplies.—Chas. D. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, Pa.

Week of Prayer will be observed in Centre Hall beginning Sunday evening, December 30, in the Reformed church, and continuing until the following Sunday when the services will be held in the Lutheran church. The program will be printed next week.

Roy M. Garbrick, one of the Reporter's appreciative readers in the Pine Stump district, was a caller on Friday, and reports farmers well through with the farm work except in some cases, the butchering. He also stated that his neighbor, Mr. Osman, had several prospective buyers for his farm.

The drifted condition of the roads on Sunday morning as a result of the heavy snow the day before, made it impossible for Rev. D. S. Kurtz and Rev. R. R. Jones to fill their appointments in the country. Both ministers undertook the task but were compelled to return home before getting far.

A letter from Corporal William Bailey, with the Boal Machine Gun Troop at Augusta, Ga., says that their company's new address is, Co. A, 108th Machine Gun Battalion. The change became effective December 1st. "The boys are expecting a visit from Capt. Theodore Davis Boal, to give us a talk on his experiences over the sea," he says.

Catharine, the four-year-old daughter of merchant and Mrs. C. M. Smith, was bitten by what was thought to have been a spider, last Friday. The child complained of a stinging sensation on the neck and soon thereafter that section became highly inflamed, showing signs of poisoning. Treatment at the hands of the family physician brought the child out of all danger.

Mrs. E. A. Zeigler was among friends in Centre Hall on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Mr. Zeigler is in the U. S. army service and is teaching at Fortress Monroe, Virginia, holding commission of a captain. Mrs. Zeigler will be recalled as Miss Rebecca Moyer, who, about a dozen years ago, very successfully taught the primary school in Centre Hall. She has many warm friends here who are pleased to note the success of her husband as a military officer.

Patrons of Uncle Sam's great Post Office Department could aid prompt service in no better way than to use more care in addressing letters and packages. Railroad mail clerks are about the busiest people outside the trenches on the French front, and have no time to turn letters in half-dozen angles to decipher the address. Write plainly and place the address on the lower right hand corner of the envelope or package, and the sender's name and address on the upper left hand corner. Write the address but once—once is better than twice or more.

Millheim.

John Evy was in town a few days last week.

John Boob has gone to Philadelphia where he expects to find employment.

The Old Maids' return to the auditorium netted $37.00.

Lewis and Thomas Brouce spent Sunday in Sunbury.

Herm Confer and Leon Smith, camping in Decker valley, returned Friday with a spike buck.

With the mercury hovering a little above zero for several days more, it will be possible to cut eight inch ice.

Mrs. Jennie Swanger, who has been away from home since July, has returned for the winter.

William Ulrich, from Grayville, South Carolinia, is visiting at the home of Ed. I. Musser.

On Mouday Mr. and Mrs. Chalres Brown attended the funeral of Joseph Neff, a relative, at Hecla.

Mathew Halaban, of Philadelphia, who was well known here, died at his brother's home at Reading last week.

Rumor has it that Mrs. (Dr.) John Hardenberg is in a Philadelphia hospital, undergoing treatment for diabetes.

The first real winter weather of the season came on Saturday morning in the form of blinding snow storm, continued all day, and falling to a depth of about eight inches.

Word has just been received here that the stork arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Musser, of Sunbury, and presented them with twins. The father, better known as "Bob," was formerly from this place.

One morning last week in going to his shed P. I. Confer discovered the four tires missing from his automobile, evidently taken the night previous. The thieves also took with them some of the tools and at this writing no clue as to the identity of the thieves has been found.

Ralph E. Musser, son of Philip and Ida Musser, of this place, has resigned his position as railroad operater, stattioned at Sunbury, and has gone to Harrisburg to join the colors. Ralph says he will try to land a job with the telegraph battalion. Ralph is a prince of a little fellow and the best wishes of his many friends go with him. Byron Musser, a brother, who enlisted several months ago, and who is stationed at a western camp, is on his way to the eastern shore with the possibility of sailing for France soon. While we all know it is hard to separate from our loved ones, particularly on a mission of this nature, Mr. and Mrs. Musser are proud of the fact they can give two boys to Uncle Sam to fight for the good old U. S. A.

Pine Grove Mills.

Mrs. J. G. Miller is in the clucthes of la grippe.

Elizabeth Archey is quite ill with pneumonia.

Many autos were stranded in the snow drifts.

Sunday visitors were few and far between.

Mrs. C. H. Martz is convaleecing from an attack of pleuro pneumonia.

S. A. Dunlap is moving about with the aid of a cane.

The venerable Amos Dean has been under the doctor's care for the past ten days owing to pulmonary trouble.

The three-link fraternity will hold their annual holiday banquet December 28, at 8:30 p. m. in their hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Homan are receiving congratulations over the arrival of one of the Red Cross sex.

E. A. Decker reports a boy at his home, and little Grace can now share her play things.

E. A. Auman, the miller, claims the belt for the heavy weight porkers, one having tipped the scale at 334.

J. J. Tressler reports the best pen of five porkers that stalled at 1546 lbs. Enoch Sweeney's pen of four weighed 1600 lbs.

D. W. Thomas and Mr. Shoemaker took to the woods for big game on Friday and returned home by noon with a big four-prong deer.

Daniel Harpster had a new arrival at his home last week—a sweet little girl—No 10. Dan has since given his order for a six-passenger Overland machine.

Saturday Mother Earth was decked in robes of purity. Mercury dropped twenty-eight degrees in four hours. Storm followed and piled drifts everywhere.

Prof. Lawrence A. Haddens resigned as teacher of the High school, having enlisted and reported for duty on Wednesday.

Mrs. Ida Williams, accompanied by Miss Ruth Swabb, were called to the Fred Williams home, near Tyrone, to administer to the sick in the Williams family.

J. R. Lemon, a civil war veteran and noted nimrod, of Gatesburg, brought down a nice two-prong buck on Wednesday. The old veteran is anxious to round out the 50th of the fleet foot tribe.

New Red Cross Members.

Mrs. W. O. Heckman.
Miss Sarah Zettle.
Miss Hazel Ripka.
W. O. Heckman.
F. P. Geary.
William Garis.
Byers Ripka.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.

SERVICE FLAGS ON THE FARM.

The Flag Finds a Place in Every Farm House.

The American Red cross will make an effort to increase its membership from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 between December 16 and December 25. Obviously a considerabe proportion of these 10,000,000 new members must be enrolled outside of the large cities and a large number of them must come from the farm.

When Europe went to war the service flag became the household badge of patriotism. At every home from whence had gone a man or boy to fight for his country there was unfurled the flag with one or more small stars on a white field to indicate the number of fighters that particular home had given.

When the United States went to war the service flag was transplanted overseas; and from thousands of homes, stores, offices and factories it now waves defiance to the Prussian. So what more natural than that this emblem of active military service should be adopted in modified form by the Red Cross to indicate the number in each home who although compelled to stay at home, have found a way to serve their country through membership in the greatest of relief organizations? Instead of the small star, it is the small red cross. But whether indicated by star or cross, both classes are serving.

Before the membership campaign is over the Red Cross service flag should be in the window of every American farm house. If the home displays the service flag bearing the stars, there should be placed beside it the service flag bearing the red cross. These two together evidence the fullness of service.

There is no reason why the farmer should not take as much pride in the display of the Red Cross service flag as might the employer of a thousand men—and no doubt he will. How to construct the Red Cross service flag is described in another article in this issue.

Here is a cause that deserves support of every man, no matter if he dwell in in city of millions or on the farm.

Spring Mills.

Dr. H. S. Braucht and family attended the funeral of the Doctor's father, at Coburn, on Tuesday.

The railroad bridge carpenters are repairing the floor of the overhead bridge east of C. P. Long's store.

Mrs. Ewing, of State College, installed the officers in the Rebekah Lodge on Tuesday evening.

The school board met on Saturday. The newly elected members were Jacob McCool and Ralph Shook.

Clyde Boyer and wife, of Lock Haven, spent Monday with Mrs. Boyer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lee, Sr.

Mrs. Harry Allison returned from the Bellefonte hospital and is improving at this writing.

WHEN CEREALS ARE INJURIOUS.

Little Talks on Health and Hygien by Samuel G. Dixon, M. D., LL. D., D. Sc. Commissioner of Health.

Cereals are valuable as foodstuffs for human needs, particularly during youth and old age.

We will use in this talk oatmeal as an example of starchy foods and through it, study their effect on the system. In the first place it should be thoroughly chewed so that the alkaline secretions of the glands in the mouth are thoroughly mixed with it. If this is done, the process of digestion which turns the starch into sugar is well started before the food passes from the mouth into the stomach, where it meets with an acid secretion intended for the digestion of proteins or meats. Here the starch digestion, if it has been started, is arrested.

There are two ways of preparing or cooking these foodstuffs, oatmeal among them. The Scotch cook it in a very short time, their idea being to retain a certain degree of hardness to the grain that may act mechanically and stimulate the nerves of the muscular walls of the intestines and there by take the place of laxatives that are too often used by those leading sedentary lives. This half-cooked mass of food is often mixed with milk or cream, which helps to wash it down immediately upon taking it into the mouth, which entirely prevents the natural digestion.

When taken in this way, oatmeal or other starchy food is wasted as far as nourishing the body is concerned and often acts as a foreign substance in the digestive tract, there by interfering with general digestion of other foods. This not only prevents the body getting nourishment from a general diet but it produces toxins or poisons which are absorbed by the body and cause various ills, all the way from a slight disturbance of health to such an extreme that sometimes will cost a life.

The better and most practical way to cook oats or other starchy foods is to submit them to cooking for hours, often all night, that the grain be thoroughly softened, which makes it more easily digested. This softer preparation of food, however, is also often eaten with milk or cream, reducing its consistency to a semi-liquid which goes down the throat almost immediately after entering the mouth. It therefore is subject to the same criticism as the less thoroughly cooked oatmeal as far as the alkaline digestion in the mouth is concerned. This, however, is not irritating to the digestive system and would seem to go through a certain degree of digestion in the intestinal tract. Nevertheless it is robbed of a great deal of its food value.

The oats and other starchy foods, as we have said, should be thoroughly cooked and kept in the mouth sufficiently long for the first process of digestion to take place.

Going back, then, to our thoroughly cooked oatmeal, we may say that the wisest way to prepare starchy food is to make it into cakes or some other form that will necessitate chewing before it can be swallowed. If, however, owing to conditions we meet in life, we are compelled to take a food in mush form, it is advisable to select that which is thoroughly cooked and sufficiently dry to hold its own form. This form should not be destroyed by adding large quantities of cream. The food should enter the mouth in solid form so that more or less mastication will be required. When this is followed out oatmeal becomes a valuable food, and many persons who have had to give up the eating of starches, can, if they follow this advice, resume their consumption with impunity and often be much benefited. This is true especially, as has been said, in youth and old age.

Based On Cost Per Tablet
It Saves 9½c.
HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE
No advance in price for this 20-year-old remedy—25c for 24 tablets—Some cold tablets now 30c for 21 tablets—Figured on proportionate cost per tablet, you save 9½c when you buy Hill's—Cures Cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days—Money back if it fails. 24 Tablets for 25c. At any Drug Store

CYRUS BRUNGART
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Special attention given to collecting, Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's licenses secured, and all matters pertaining to the office attended to promptly. oct3,1816 pd

MAKE 2 MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK THE RULE AND HELP THE ARMY WIN, PLEADS HEINZ

Food Director of Public Safety Committee Urges Housekeepers to Reduce Present Lavish Consumption as Patriotic Duty—Heavy Eating Jeopardizes Plans For Feeding Soldiers.

A request for meatless days has been issued to the nation by Herbert Hoover, and at his request Howard Heinz, Food Director of the Pennsylvania Committee of Public Safety and Federal Food Administrator for Pennsylvania, calls upon all patriotic citizens to reduce the meat consumption by adopting in every family a rule of two meatless days per week, preferably Tuesdays and Fridays, and the use of meat only once a day on other days.

Mr. Heinz says:

"Especially must we save pork and its products, such as bacon, sausage and lard, if we are to fulfill the duty that we owe to those who risk their lives for the cause of democracy and freedom for all peoples.

"America is a meat-eating nation and its meat consumption has always been excessive in proportion to that of other countries where meat has been less plentiful and more regarded as a luxury.

"Today, we have reached a point where the drain on our meat supply, through our own prodigal use and an abnormal war demand, has brought about a shortage so serious as to jeopardize the plans of the government for feeding our soldiers and the allies by whose side we are already fighting. As a war defensive measure our habit of years must be restricted and reformed.

"Soldiers, strenuously engaged, must have sustaining food. They need strong meat in plentiful supply—beef, mutton and fat—the latter chiefly in the form of pork and pork products. We must not cut down the meat consumption of those who are fighting our battles in the trenches of Europe. We must cut down our own consumption. This we can do materially by the exercise of moderate self restraint and with advantage to our own health. For us, there are plenty of substitutes in poultry, game, fish and other sea food and vegetables.

"In this hour, when the life and future of the country and the liberties of the world are at stake, we are each called upon to do our full share to prove our loyalty to our country and to those who expose their lives that it may live. The sacrifices that are demanded of us are small in comparison. May the response to this appeal be prompt, generous and universal."

Merry Christmas

YOU WILL FIND SMITH'S A REAL GIFT STORE

We are fully prepared to solve that everlasting perplexing problem that appears annually—"What shall I give for Christmas."

To enumeratd the big list of appropriate and acceptable articles for gift-giving which we have, would fill a page. So we simply say to you, Come in and choose from our Big Christmas Stock.

Christmas Goods

suitable for Father, Mother, Brother, Sister & Baby

Many Valuable Articles in Wool

A Handsome Scarf, Neck Piece, Gloves, Mittens, or a Pretty Sweater will please many members of a family, and is something you can give without feeling any regrets. You will find these woolen goods all moderately priced, too.

Toys for the Children

Our "Toyland," with its complete assortment of mechanical toys will surely please the children. Bring them in to see what's new in Toyland.

Lots of CANDY for All

Those who thought the sugar shortage would affect the Christmas candy crop, will find a pleasant surprise in our well stocked cases. All grades and prices—AND ALL PURE.

Make this Store your Headquarters for Xmas buying.

C. M. SMITH

Penns Valleys's Big Store CENTRE HALL

Merry Christmas

A Christmas Blessing

By
Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield

MAY the blessing of the light that shown at midnight come to the hearts that are shadowed and the homes that are dark.

¶ May the blessing of the Manger Cradle come to that innumerable company against whom the doors of hope and peace and rest are shut.

¶ May the blessing of the Holy Child come to every one who has forgotten that thou, O God, art his father and that all men are brothers.

¶ May the blessing of the Guiding star come to those who wander in the night and cannot find the homeward way.

¶ May the blessing of the Stable come upon all hearts, wakening a kindly sense of kindred with every living thing that walks the field and forest or wings the air or passes along the paths of the seas.—New York World.

Christmas Observance

THERE is very little of the right motive in commemorating the birth of Jesus the Savior. The spirit of the modern Christmas is to have a good old time, feasting and business activity, with the Holy Child Jesus a figurehead.

Such is a very great offense to Almighty God. An offering to God in the spirit of righteousness, by humility, worship, mortification, in self denial and good works, should be the first duty in celebrating Christmas.

Really a number of hours similar to Lent ought to be considered, after which would come the feast and rejoicing.

Respectful thankfulness to the Lord God of Hosts for his love and pity for a sinful race in his priceless gift of a Savior—such would be a fitting grace before partaking of the good things and many blessings that he has been pleased to bestow on all people. What would a person think in giving a reception and supper to have the guests hasten to the dining hall and devour the food without giving the honor and respect due to the host first? Almighty God is treated in a similar manner in celebrating the modern Christmas.—George Cashel in Philadelphia Press.

The Old Christmas Hymns.

Happy is the man or woman who, having left behind the schooldays and the home gatherings, still sings the old hymns and joins in the readings of the Christmas chapters in some simple church service designed to perpetuate the true spirit of the day.

Mother Mary

Soft, soft, so sleeps the little stranger;
Croon, croon in tender notes and mild!
Lovingly beside the lowly manger
Broods the Mother Mary o'er the Child.
Hush, hush, for far away lies danger!
See, see how winsomely he smiled!
Yearningly beside the lowly manger
Bends the Mother Mary o'er the Child.
Time, thou art the ruthless ranger,
And yet we all must needs be reconciled,
For still for us beside the lowly manger
Leans the Mother Mary o'er the Child!

—Clinton Scollard in Ainslee's.

Christmas Carol. What Child Is This?

1. What Child is this, who, laid to rest, On
Ma - ry's lap is sleep - ing? Whom an - gels greet with
an - thems sweet, While shep-herds watch are keep - ing?
Chorus.
This, this is Christ the King; Whom
shep-herds guard and an - gels sing: Haste, haste to
bring Him laud, The Babe, the Son of Ma - ry!
2.
Why lies He in such mean estate,
Where ox and ass are feeding?
Good Christian, fear: for sinners here
The silent Word is pleading:
Nails, spear, shall pierce Him through,
The Cross be borne, for me, for you:
Hail, hail, the Word made flesh,
The Babe, the Son of Mary!
3.
So bring Him incense, gold, and myrrh,
Come peasant, King to own Him;
The King of kings, salvation brings;
Let loving hearts enthrone Him.
Raise, raise, the song on high,
The Virgin sings her lullaby:
Joy, joy, for Christ is born,
The Babe, the Son of Mary!

A Christmas Prayer

By
Very Rev. Michael J. Lavelle

SAVIOUR of the world, humbly and lovingly we greet thee, this Christmas morning, thanking thee for all the blessings brought by thy coming and asking the grace that we and all mankind may appreciate them better and make them more truly our own with every year that passes by. Make us faithful, noble, industrious, temperate, sincere. Send forth thy spirit that we may be recreated and the face of the earth may be renewed. Make us able to sing with the angels, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace to men of good will."—New York World.

The Season Of Peace

THE whole air at the first Christmastide was tremulous with joy.

It was a time for holy song, for inspired paean, for seraphic song. Let joy come still to our homes and hearts. Christ gives a brightness and beauty, gladness and glory, to the whole circle of life and duty. Come, Lord Jesus! There shall be room for three in our homes. Once there was none in the inn, but only in the stable. Now our best is thine. Only honor us with thy beneficent presence.

Let us away with strife at this season. Now is the time to speak kindly words. Let us not carry into the new year the enmities of the old. Let not the harsh notes of contention come into the heavenly song of peace.

Christ came to give peace, and from heaven's throne today he bends to give peace to all who trust him. He was the only person ever born into the world who had his choice as to how he should come. He might have come man, as did the first Adam. He came a babe. He inserted himself into our race at its lowest and weakest point. If he were to lift the race he must get under it. He glorified the cradle; he glorified boyhood; he sanctified motherhood.

But Christ must be born in each heart in order that we may have a true Christmas. Are we rejoicing in the gifts of human love? Shall we be mindful of him who is the "unspeakable gift?"—Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur in Homiletic Review.

Blessed Christmas Day.

Oh, blessed day which giv'st the eternal lie
To self and sense and all the brute within!
Oh, come to us amid this war of life—
To hall and hovel come! To all who toil
In senate, shop and study, and to those
Ill warned and sorely tempted,
Come to them, blest and blessing, Christmas day!
Tell them once more the tale of Bethlehem,
The kneeling shepherds and the Babe divine,
And keep them men, indeed, fair Christmas day.

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

HALLELUJAH, HALLELUJAH

Child Jesus comes from heavenly height
To save us from sin's keeping.
On manger straw, in darksome night,
The Blessed One lies sleeping.
The star smiles down, the Angels greet,
The Oxen kiss the Baby's feet,
Hellelujah, hallelujah,
Child Jesus!

Take courage, soul in grief cast down;
Forget the bitter dealing.
A Child is born in David's town
To touch all souls with healing.
Then let us go and seek the Child,
Children like him, meek, undefiled,
Hallelujah, hallelujah,
Child Jesus!

—Hans Christian Andersen.

O CHRIST THE CHILD!

You little children in whose eyes
The undimmed light of heaven glows,
Whose dreams are bright of paradise,
Whose thoughts are whiter than the snows,
From holy lips and undefiled
Breathe your soft prayers like Christ the Child.
And you whose thinning locks are spent
With unreturning autumn's rime,
Whose forms, like wind worn trees, are bent
Beneath the heavy storms of time.
Take Christ the Child to be your guide
Past the dim shoal where shadows bide.
Oh, saving hands; oh, thou that hears
An earthly mother's lullabies,
Who sharest all our doubts and fears,
Whose bosom trembles to our sighs,
Teach us thy gospel pure and mild!
Make us like thee, O Christ the Child!

—New York Tribune.

A Christmas Carol for Children

Good news from heaven the angels bring,
Glad tidings to the earth they sing
To us this day a child is given
To crown us with the joy of heaven.

This is the Christ, our God and Lord
Who in all need shall aid afford;
He will himself our Saviour be,
From sin and sorrow set us free.

To us that blessedness he brings,
Which from the Father's bounty springs;
That in the heavenly realm we may
With him enjoy eternal day.

All hail, thou noble guest, this morn
Whose love did not the sinner scorn
In my distress thou cam'st to me;
What thanks shall I return to thee

Were earth a thousand times as fair
Beset with gold and jewels rare,
She yet were far too poor to be
A narrow cradle, Lord, for thee.

Ah, dearest Jesus, Holy Child!
Make thee a bed, soft, undefiled,
Within my heart that it may be
A quiet chamber kept for thee.

Praise God upon his heavenly throne
Who gave to us his only Son:
For this his hosts, on joyful wing,
A blest New Year of mercy bring.

—Martin Luther.

Date of the Birth of Christ.

"In looking through a reference book I find the birth of Jesus Christ took place in the year 4 B. C. How could it possibly be?" asked a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press.

To which the reply was made:

"The attempt to date things forward and backward from the birth of Christ was first made in 533 A. D. by a Roman abbot, Dionysius Exigus. He regarded Christ's birth as taking place in the year 754 after the founding of Rome. Early Christians had put it in the year of Rome 750.

"The abbot's belated attempt to date things from Christ's birth was probably inaccurate, and the proper definition of the Christian era is that it begins with January 1 in the fourth year of the one hundred and ninety-fourth Olympiad and the seven hundred and fifty-third from the founding of Rome.

"According to the latest computation Christ was born in the year 6 B. C. or the year 7 B. C."

What of the Night?

Watchman, tell us of the night,
What its signs of promise are.
Traveler, o'er yon mountain's height,
See that glory beaming star!
Watchman, doth its beauteous ray
Aught of hope or joy foretell?
Traveler, yes! It brings the day,
Promised day of Israel.

Watchman, tell us of the night,
Higher yet that star ascends,
Traveler, blessedness and light,
Peace and truth, its course portends.
Watchman, will its beams alone
Gild the spot that gave them birth?
Traveler, ages are its own,
And it bursts o'er all the earth.

Watchman, tell us of the night,
For the morning seems to dawn.
Traveler, darkness takes its flight;
Doubt and terror are withdrawn.
Watchman, let thy wanderings cease,
Hie thee to thy quiet home.
Traveler, lo, the Prince of Peace—
Lo, the Son of God is come.

JOHN BOWRING.

King of the Khyber Rifles

A Thrilling Story of German Intrigue Among the Fierce Hillmen of India During the War

By Talbot Mundy

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KING FACES THE BIGGEST ADVENTURE OF HIS CAREER SO FAR WHEN HE COMES TO THE ENTRANCE OF KHINJAN CAVES AND PROVES HIMSELF A MURDERER.

Synopsis.—At the beginning of the world war Capt. Athelstan King of the British Indian army and of its secret service, is ordered to Delhi to meet Yasmini, a dancer, and go with her to Kinjan to meet the outlaws there who are said by spies to be preparing for a jihad or holy war. On his way to Delhi King quietly foils a plan to assassinate him and gets evidence that Yasmini is after him. He meets Rewa Gunga, Yasmini's man, who says she has already gone north, and at her town house witnesses queer dances. Ismail, an Afridi, becomes his body servant and protector. He rescues some of Yasmini's hillmen and takes them north with him, tricking the Rangar into going ahead. The Rangar deserts him at a dangerous time. He meets his brother at Ali Masjid fort. The disguise he assumes there fools even the sharp-eyed cutthroats composing his guard.

CHAPTER X.

—6—

Even with the man with the stomach ache mounted on the spare horse for the sake of extra speed (and he was not suffering one-fifth so much as he pretended); with Ismail to urge, and King to coax, and the fear of mountain death on every side of them, they were the part of a night and a day and a night and a part of another day in reaching Khinjan.

At night and at noon they slept fitfully at the chance-met shrine of some holy man. The "Hills" are full of them, marked by fluttering rags that can be seen for miles away; and though the Quran's meaning must be stretched to find excuse, and hillmen are adept at stretching things and hold those shrines as sacred as the book itself. Men who would almost rather cut throats than gamble regard them as sanctuaries. So a man may rest in temporary peace even on the road to Khinjan, although Khinjan and peace have nothing whatever in common.

It was at such a shrine, surrounded by tattered rags tied to sticks, that fluttered in the wind three or four thousand feet above Khyber level, that King drew Ismail into conversation, and deftly forced on him the role of questioner.

"How can'st thou see the caves!" he asked, for King had hinted at his intention; and for answer King gave him a glimpse of the gold bracelet.

"Aye! Well and good! But even she dare not disobey the rule. Khinjan was there before she came, and the rule was there from the beginning, when the first men found the caves! Some—hundreds—have gained admission, lacking the right. But who ever saw them again? Allah! I, for one, would not chance it!"

"Thou and I are two men!" answered King. "I shall see the caves."

"Aye! But listen! How many Indian servants of the British Raj have set out to see the caves? Many, many—aye, very many! Some, having got by Khinjan, entered the caves. None ever came out again!"

"Then, what is my case to thee?" King asked him. "If I cannot come out

"Who Are You?" Howled a Human Being, Whose Voice Was So Like a Wolf's That the Words at First Had No Meaning.

again and there is a secret, then the secret will be kept, and what is the trouble?"

"I love thee," the Afridi answered simply. "Thou art a man after mine own heart. Turn! Go back before it is too late!"

King shook his head.

"I was in Khinjan once before, my friend! I know the rule! I failed to reach the caves that other time because I had no witnesses to swear they had seen me slay a man in the teeth of written law. I know!"

"Who saw thee this time?" Ismail asked, and began to cackle with the cruel humor of the "Hills," that sees amusement in a man's undoing, or in the destruction of his plans. "Be warned and go back!"

"Come with me, then."

"Nay, I am her man. She waits for me!"

"I imagine she waits for me!" laughed King. "Forward! We have rested in this place long enough!"

It was ten of a blazing forenoon, and the sun had heated up the rocks until it was pain to walk on them and agony to sit, when they topped the last escarpment and came in sight of Khinjan's walls, across a mile-wide rock ravine—Khinjan the unregenerate, that has no other human habitation within a march because none dare build.

It was midday when at last they stood on bottom and swayed like men in a dream fingering their bruises and scarcely able for the heat haze to see the tangled mass of stone towers and mud-and-stone walls that faced them, a mile away. They were nearly across the valley, hunting for shadow where none was to be found, when a shotted salute brought them up all-standing in a cluster. Six or eight nickel-coated bullets spattered on the rocks close by, and one so narrowly missed King that he could feel its wind.

Up went all their hands together, and they held them so until they ached. Nothing whatever happened. Their arms ceased aching and grew numb.

They advanced another two hundred yards and another volley rattled among the rocks on either hand, frightening one of the mules so that it stumbled and fell and had to be helped up again. When that was done, and the mule stood trembling, they all faced the wall. But they were too weary to hold their hands up any more. Thirst had begun to exercise its sway. One of the men was half delirious.

"Who are ye?" howled a human being, whose voice was so like a wolf's that the words at first had no meaning. He peered over the parapet, a hundred feet above, with his head so swathed in dirty linen that he looked like a bandaged corpse.

"What will ye? Who comes uninvited into Khinjan?"

King bethought him of Yasimini's talisman. He held it up, and the gold band glinted in the sun. Yet, although a Hillman's eyes are keener than an eagle's, he did not believe the thing could be recognized at that angle, and from that distance. Another thought suggested itself to him. He turned his head and caught Ismail in the act of signaling with both hands.

"Ye may come!" howled the watchman on the parapet, disappearing instantly.

King trembled—perhaps as a racehorse trembles at the starting gate, though he was weary enough to tremble from fatigue. But that passed. He was all in hand when he led his men up over a rough stone causeway to a door in the bottom of a high battlemented wall and waited for somebody to open it.

The great teak door looked as if it had been stolen from some Hindu temple, and he wondered how and when they could have brought it there across those savage intervening miles. High above the door was a ledge of rock that crossed like a bridge from wall to wall, with a parapet of stone built upon it, pierced for rifle-fire.

As they approached a Rangar turban, not unlike King's own, appeared above the parapet on the ledge and a voice he recognized hailed him goodhumoredly.

"Salaam aleikoum!"

"And upon thee be peace!" King answered in the Pashtu tongue, for the "Hills" are polite, whatever the other principles.

Rewa Gunga's face beamed down on him, wreathed in smiles that seemed to include mockery as well as triumph. Looking up at him at an angle that made his neck ache and dazzled his eyes, King could not be sure, but it seemed to him that the smile said, "Here you are, my man, and aren't you in for it?" He more than half suspected he was intended to understand that. But the Rangar's conversation took another line.

"By Jove!" he chuckled. "She expected you. She guessed you are a hound who can hunt well on a dry scent, and she dared bet you will come in spite of all odds! But she didn't expect you in Rangar dress! No, by Jove! You jolly well will take the wind out of her sails!"

King made no answer. For one thing, the word "hound," even in English, is not essentially a compliment. But he had a better reason than that.

"Did you find the way easily?" the Rangar asked; but King kept silence.

"Is he parched? Have they cut his tongue out on the road?"

That question was in Pashtu, directed at Ismail and the others, but King answered it.

"Oh, as for that," he said, salaaming again in the fastidious manner of a native gentleman, "I know no other tongue than Pashtu and my own Rajasthani. My name is Kurram Khan. I ask admittance."

He held up his wrist to show the gold bracelet, and high over his head the Rangar laughed like a bell.

"Shabash!" he laughed. "Well done! Enter, Kurram Khan, and be welcome, thou and thy men. Be welcome in her name!"

Somebody pulled a rope and the door yawned wide, giving on a kind of courtyard whose high walls allowed no view of anything but not blue sky. Through a gap under an arch in a far corner of the courtyard came a one-eyed, lean-looking villain in Afridi dress who leaned on a long gun and stared at them under his hand. After a leisurely consideration of them he rubbed his nose slowly with one finger, spat contemptuously, and then used the finger to beckon them, crooking it queerly and turning on his heel. He did not say one word.

King led the way after him on foot, for even in the "Hills" where cruelty is a virtue, a man may be excused, on economic grounds, for showing mercy to his beast. His men tugged the weary animals along behind him, through the gap under the arch and along an almost interminable, smelly maze of alleys whose sides were the walls of square stone towers, or sometimes of mud-and-stone-walled compounds, and here and there of sheer, slab-sided cliff. Like Old Jerusalem, the place could have contained a civil war of a hundred factions, and still have opposed stout resistance to an outside army.

Alley gave on to courtyard, and filthy square to alley, until unexpectedly at last a seemingly blind passage turned sharply and opened on a straight street, of fair width, and more than half a mile long. It is marked "Street of the Dwellings" on the secret army maps, and it has been burned so often by Khinjan rioters, as well as by expeditions out of India, that a man who goes on a long journey never expects to find it the same on his return.

It was lined on either hand with motley dwellings, out of which a motlier crowd of people swarmed to stare at King and his men. There were Hindus—sycophants, keepers of accounts and writers to the chiefs (since literacy is at a premium in these parts). In proof of Khinjan's catholic taste and indiscriminate villainy, there were women of nearly every Indian breed and caste, many of them stolen into shameful slavery, but some of them there from choice. And there were little children—little naked brats with round drum tummies, who squealed and shrilled and stared with bold eyes.

Perhaps a thousand souls came out to watch, all told. Not an eye of them all missed the government marks on King's trappings, or the government brand on the mules, and after a minute or two, when the procession was half-way down the street, a man reproved a child who had thrown a stone, and he was backed up by the others. They classified King correctly, exactly as he meant they should. As a hakim—a man of medicine—he could fill a long-felt want; but by the brand on his accoutrements he walked an openly avowed robber, and that made him a brother in crime. Somebody cuffed the next child who picked up a stone.

He knew the street of old, although it had changed perhaps a dozen times since he had seen it. It was a cul-de-sac, and at the end of it, just as on his previous visit, there stood a stone mosque, whose roof leaned back at a steep angle against the mountainside. It was a famous mosque in its way, for the bed sheet of the Prophet is known to hang in it, preserved against the ravages of time and the touch of infidels by priceless Afghan rugs before and behind, so that it hangs like a great thin sandwich before the rear stone wall. King had seen it.

Toward the mosque the one-eyed ruffian led the way, with the long, leisurely-seeming gait of a mountaineer. At the door, in the middle of the end of the street, he paused and struck on the lintel three times with his gun butt. And that was a strange proceeding, to say the least, in a land where the mosque is public resting place for homeless ones, and all the "faithful" have a right to enter.

A mullah, shaven like a mummy for some unaccountable reason—even his eyebrows and eyelashes had been removed—pushed his bare head through the door and blinked at them. There was some whispering and more starring, and at last the mullah turned his back.

The door slammed. The one-eyed guide grounded his gun-butt on the stone, and the procession waited, watched by the crowd that had lost its interest sufficiently to talk and joke.

In two minutes the mullah returned and threw a mat over the threshold. It turned out to be the end of a long narrow strip that he kicked and unrolled in front of him all across the floor of the mosque. After that it was not so astonishing that the horses and mules were allowed to enter.

"Which proves I was right after all!" murmured King to himself.

In a steel box at Simla is a memorandum, made after his former visit to the place, to the effect that the entrance into Khinjan caves might possibly be inside the mosque. No-

"I Slew an Englishman!"

body had believed it likely, and he had not more than half favored it himself; but it is good, even when the next step may lead into a death-trap, to see one's first opinions confirmed.

He nodded to himself as the outer door slammed shut behind them, for that was another most unusual circumstance.

A faint light shone through slitlike windows, changing darkness into gloom, and little more than vaguely hinting at the Prophet's bed sheet. But for a section of white wall to either side of it, the relic might have seemed part of the shadows. The mullah stood with his back to it and beckoned King nearer. He approached until he could see the pattern on the covering rugs, and the pink rims round the mullah's lashless eyes.

"What is thy desire?" the mullah asked—as a wolf might ask what a lamb wants.

"Audience with her!" King answered, and showed the gold bracelet on his wrist.

The red eye-rims of the mullah blinked a time or two, and though he did not salute the bracelet, as others had invariably done, his manner underwent a perceptible change.

"That is proof that she knows thee. What is thy name?"

"Kurram Khan, hakim."

"We need thee in Khinjan caves! But none enter who have not earned right to enter! There is but one key. Name it!"

King drew in his breath. He had hoped Yasmini's talisman would prove to be key enough. The nails of his left hand nearly pierced the palm, but he smiled pleasantly.

"He who would enter must slay a man before witnesses in the teeth of written law!" he said.

"And thou?"

"I slew an Englishman!" The boast made his blood run cold, but his expression was one of sinful pride.

"Whom? When? Where?"

"Athelstan King—a British arrficer—sent on his way to these 'Hills' to spy!"

It was like having spells cast on himself to order!

"Where is his body?"

"Ask the vultures! Ask the kites!"

"And thy witnesses?"

Hoping against hope, King turned and waved his hand. As he did so, being quick-eyed, he saw Ismail drive an elbow home into Darya Khan's ribs, and caught a quick interchange of whispers.

"These men are all known to me," said the mullah. "They have right to enter here. They have right to testify. Did ye see him slay his man?"

"Aye!" lied Ismail, prompt as friend can be.

"Aye!" lied Darya Khan, fearful of Ismail's elbow.

"Then enter!" said the priest resignedly, as one who admits a communicant against his better judgment.

He turned his back on them so as to face the Prophet's bed sheet and the rear wall, and in that minute a hairy hand gripped King's arm from behind, and Ismail's voice hissed hot-breathed in his ear.

"Ready of tongue! Ready of wit! Who told thee I would lie to save thy skin? Be thy kismet as thy courage, then—but I am hers, not thy man! Hers, thou light of life—though God knows I love thee!"

The mullah seized the Prophet's bed sheet and its covering rugs in both hands, with about as much reverence as salesmen show for what they keep in stock. The whole lot slid to one side by means of noisy rings on a rod, and a wall lay bare, built of crudely cut but well laid blocks. It appeared to reach unbroken across the whole width of the mosque's interior.

On the floor lay a mallet, a peculiar thing of bronze, cast in one piece, handle and all. The mullah took it in his hand and struck the stone floor sharply once—then twice again—then three times—then a dozen times in quick succession. The floor rang hollow at that spot.

After about a minute there came one answering hammer stroke from beyond the wall. Then the mullah laid the mallet down and though King ached to pick it up and examine it he did not dare. His business was to attract as little attention to himself as possible; and to that end he folded his hands and looked reverent, as if entering some Mecca of his dreams. Through his horn-rimmed spectacles his eyes looked far away and dreamy. But it would have been a mistake to suppose that a detail was escaping him.

The irregular lines in the masonry began to be more pronounced. All at once the wall shook and they gaped by an inch or two, as happens when an earthquake has shaken buildings without bringing anything down. Then an irregular section of wall began to move quite smoothly away from in front of him, leaving a gap through which eight men abreast could have marched—a tunnel, split in two to right and left. Judging by the angle of the two divisions they became one again before going very far.

The mullah stood aside and motioned King to enter. But the one-eyed thrust himself between Darya Khan and Ismail, pushed King aside and took the lead.

"Nay!" he said, "I am responsible to her."

It was the first time he had spoken and he appeared to resent the waste of words.

The tunnel was pierced in twenty places in the roof for rifle fire; a score of men with enough ammunition could have held it forever against an army. The guide led, and King followed him, filled with curiosity.

"Many have entered!" sang the lashless mullah in a sing-song chant. "More have sought to enter! Some who remained without were wisest! I count them! I keep count! Many went in! Not all came out again by this road!"

"Lead along, Charon!" King grinned. He needed some sort of pleasantry to steady his nerves. But, even so, he wondered what the nerves of India would be like if her millions knew of this place.

CHAPTER XI.

The gap closed up behind them and the tunnel began to echo weirdly. Over their heads, at irregular intervals, there were holes that if they led as King presumed into caves above, left not an inch of all the long passage that could not have been swept by rifle fire. It was impregnable; for no artillery heavy enough to pound the mountain into pieces could ever be dragged within range. Whatever hiding place this entrance guarded could be held forever, given food and cartridges!

The tunnel wound to right and left like a snake, growing lighter and lighter after each bend; and soon their own din began to be swallowed in a greater one that entered from the farther end. After two sharp turns they came out unexpectedly into the glaze of blue day, nearly stunned by light and sound. A roar came up from below like that of an ocean in the grip of a typhoon.

When his wits recovered from the shock, King struggled with a wild desire to yell, for before him was what no servant of British India had ever seen and lived to tell about, and that is an experience more potent than unbroken rum.

They had emerged from a round-mouthed tunnel—it looked already like a rabbit-hole, so huge was the cliff behind—on to a ledge of rock that formed a sort of road along one side of a mile-wide chasm. Above him, it seemed a mile up, was blue sky, to which limestone walls ran sheer, with scarcely a foothold that could be seen. Beneath, so deep that eyes could not guess how deep, yawned the stained gorge of the underworld, many-colored, smooth and wet.

And out of a great, jagged slit in the side of the cliff, perhaps a thousand feet below them, there poured down into thunderous dimness a waterfall whose breadth seemed not less than half a mile. It spouted seventy or eighty yards before it began to curve, and its din was like the voice of all creation.

Ismail came and stood by King in silence, taking his hand, as a little child might. Presently he stooped and picked up a stone and tossed it over.

"Gone!" he said simply. "That down there is Earth's Drink!"

"And this is the 'Heart of the Hills' men boast about?"

"Nay! It is not!" snapped Ismail.

"Then, where—"

But the one-eyed guide beckoned impatiently, and King led the way after him, staring as hakim or prisoner or any man had right to do on first admission to such wonders. Not to have stared would have been to proclaim himself an idiot.

They soon began to pass the mouths of caves. Some were above the road, now and then at crazy heights above it, reached by artificial steps hewn out of the stone. Others were below, reached from the road by means of ladders, that trembled and swayed over the dizzying waterfall. Most of the caves were inhabited, for armed men and sullen women came to their entrances to stare.

Ears grow accustomed to the sound of water sooner than to almost anything. It was not long before King's ears could catch the patter of his men's feet following, and the shod clink of the mule. He could hear when Ismail whispered:

"Be brave, little hakim! She loves fearless men!"

At last the guide halted, in the middle of a short steep slope where the path was less than six feet wide and a narrow cave mouth gave directly onto it.

"Be content to rest here!" he said, pointing.

"Thy cave?" asked King.

"Nay. God's! I am the caretaker!"

The "Hills" are very pious and polite, between the acts of robbing and shedding blood.

"Allah, then, reward thee, brother!" answered King. "Allah give sight to thy blind eye! Allah give thee children! Allah give thee peace, and to all thy house!"

The guide salaamed, half-mockingly, half-wondering at such eloquence, paused in the passage to point into the side caves that debouched to either hand, turned on his heel and stalked out of the cavern. It was the last King ever saw of him.

King turned back and looked into the other caves—saw the weary horse and mule fed, watered and bedded down—took note of the running water that rushed out of a rock fissure and gurgled out of sight down another one—examined the servants' cave and saw that they had been amply provided with blankets. There was nothing lacking that the most exacting traveler could have demanded at such a distance from civilization. There was more than the most exacting would have dared expect.

"Ismail!" he shouted, and jumped at the revolver-cracklike echo of his voice. Ismail came running.

"Make the men carry the mule's packs into this cave. You and Darya Khan stay here and help me open them. Remember, ye are both assistants of Kurram Khan, the hakim!"

"They will laugh at us! They will laugh at us!" clucked Ismail, but he hurried to obey, while King wondered who would laugh.

Within an hour a delegation came from no less a person than Yasmini herself, bearing her compliments, and hot food savory enough to make a brass idol's mouth water. By this time King had his sets of surgical instruments and drugs and bandages all laid out on one of the beds and covered from view by a blanket.

It was only one more proof of the British army's everlasting luck that one of the men, who set the great brass dish of food on the floor near King, had a swollen cheek, and that he should touch the swelling clumsily as

"Does It Pain Thee, Brother?" Asked Kurram Khan, the Hakim.

he lifted his hand to shake back a lock of greasy hair. There followed an oath like flint struck on steel ten times in rapid succession.

"Does it pain thee, brother?" asked Kurram Khan the hakim.

As a famous medicine man, King holds his first clinic among the suffering natives of the Khinjan country, and hears some important news.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Thirty-four Years Ago.

January 25, 1883.—At the recent dedication of the new Lutheran church at Zion, the entire debt—$1,445,—was provided for. The church is a fine one and cost about $5000. One widow lady, Mrs. Mary Shaffer, in all has given $800.

Many farmers find their cisterns empty, due to the scarcity of water.

The Centre Hall boys have one of the best coasting routes in the state. They can start from the top of Nittany mountain, one mile from here, and come sailing down right into town at railroad speed—and they make good use of it during the sledding season.

Spring Mills market: Wheat, 75, 90c, $1.00; rye, 70c; corn, 65c; oats, 40c; butter, 25c; tallow, 6c; lard, 10; ham, 12 1 2c; eggs, 25c; coal.—per, $3 35; chestnut, $4.75.

Rural Mail Service.

The remarkable growth of the rural delivery service since it was established twenty years ago is shown by statistics given in the annual report of Postmaster General Burleson, just submitted to congress. In 1898 there were 148 carriers, the total daily mileage was 2,960 and the cost of the service that year was $50,241. Three years later there were 4,391 carriers, the daily mileage was 100,296 and the cost was $1,750,321. During the last fifteen years the service has been rapidly extended in all parts of the country until now, according to the figures given by the postmaster general, 43,464 rural routes are in operation, covering 1,112,556 miles, at an annual expense of $52,715,615.

At the close of the year covered by the report 5,882,795 families, representing a total population of 27,060,857 persons, were being served by the rural carriers. A comparison with the records of the previous year shows that in 1917 there were 753,171 additional persons served, at an increase in expense of $1,204,792, or a unit of $1.60 per patron. The cost per mile in 1917 was 15.106 cents as compared with 15.2 cents per mile in 1918.

That there are still many sections of the country which the rural mail carrier is not seen is shown by the statement that 1,851 petitions for establishment of rural delivery routes were filed with the department last year. Of these 1,306 were accepted and referred for investigation.

On June 30, 1917, motor vehicle routes to the number of 714 were in operation, of a total length of 41,762 miles. The annual rate of cost of these routes was $1,382,744, or an average of $1,786-49 per route, the routes averaging 53.-96 miles. The postmaster general says these motor routes are operating satisfactorily in territory the services of which by horse-drawn vehicle routes would cost approximately $1,703,000. Thus the establishment of the service by motor vehicle on routes of not less than fifty miles represents an annual economy of approximately $320,256.

The operation of motor routes it is declared, not only represents a more economical form of mail service to the rural communities, but it also permits of the establishment of a wider postal zone from the larger and more important trade and postal centers. The postmaster general therefore recommends that existing legislative retrictions be removed, and unlimited opportunity be provided for the establishment of service by motor vehicle to the rural communities.

In view of the large number of routes in operation, the millions of people served and the constant extension of the service that is being made, together with the necessity for occasional changes of routes, it is not surprising that there should be some criticism of the department and complaints from some patrons who think the service should be improved. It is evident, however, that as a whole the rural mail service is moving smoothly and to the satisfaction of the great majority of the people.

Transfer of Real Estate.

A. E. Canfield to A. P. Zerby tract in Worth Twp.; $100.

Henry F. Bitner, Admr., to W. Howard Durst, tract in Potter Twp.; $2350.

Walter Garrity to S. W. Gramley, tract in Potter Twp.; $50.

James C. Reed to Albert Gerbrick, tract in Harris Twp.; $400.

Wm. H. Noll, Jr. et al, to Whiterock Quarries, tract in Spring Twp.; $150.

Wm. H. Noll, et al, to Whiterock Quarries, tract in Spring Twp.; $12,000.

George B. Uzzell, et al, to David Chambers, et al, tract in Snow Shoe; $2000.

Mary Jane Wasson to Isaac Bickle, tract in Halfmoon Twp.; $600.

When Will the War End?

Positive evidence have I none,
But my aunt's charwoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat
Say to a housemaid in Downing street,
That he had a brother who had a friend
Who KNEW when the war was going to end.

Centre Reporter, $1.50 a year.

STATE AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

There was an appreciable increase in alfalfa acreage in a number of counties this year.

There are 334 poultry plants is the State that are carrying over 500 hens this season.

Hay is selling at high prices in many sections of the State, the variance of price in sections being greater than ever before.

The apiary advisers of the State are urging the keeping of bees and the discontinuance of the old method of smoking out hives to secure honey.

There were 4,225 oleomargarine licenses issued by the Dairy and Food Bureau of the Department of Agriculture this year as compared with 3,348 last year.

Commercial orchards throughout the State are being listed in a new bulletin to be issued by the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. Owners of orchards are requested to write for registration blanks.

CENTRE MILLS

From last week.

Arthur Kline came down from Altoona, Wednesday, to help his parents butcher on Thursday, returning home Friday.

Mrs. Emma Neese, of Keuka, N. Y., who was called home to attend the funeral of her father, Elias Breon, two weeks ago, returned to her home on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cummings autoed to the home of Chas. Neff, south west of Centre Hall, last Wednesday and spent the day there.

Adam Reish had an acetylene light plant installed in his dwelling and now lights his house and barn with gas.

Ray Held went hunting with the Millheim hunting party on Monday morning and before dinner he was the lucky hunter to shoot a four pronged buck which weighed 155 pounds dressed. The animal was put on exhibition at the Millheim meat market for the time being.

Orian Reish spent Tuesday hunting in little Sugar Valley.

FARM FOR SALE

The undersigned offers for sale his farm, consisting of seventy-eight acres, and located three miles west of Centre Hall. Will sell on reasonable terms. R. F. D. service.—F. D. OSMAN, Centre Hall, R. D. 1. 47 0 49

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You will find a big selection here.

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New Suit or Overcoat--we have the right styles—Trench, English and Novelty Cuts.

To complete your outfit add one of our EMPEROR SHIRTS, a MALLORY HAT and a pair of CRAWFORD SHOES. You will then be a well-dressed man.

KESSLER'S DEPARTMENT STORE

"Everything to Wear."

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for CHRISTMAS

and feel sure your gift will be appreciated.

From this list you can supply Mother, Father, Sister, Brother, or Sweetheart with gifts that will be truly appreciated for years to come.

Couches Davenports Rugs

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Pictures in Oval and Square Frames

Flashlights An Ideal Gift for Man or Boy

Sweepers Bissels and Vacuum

Grand Buffets

Sewing Machines TABOURETTES Library Tables

Turkish Rockers In Leather--Big and Massive Sure to Please "Father"

GOODHART'S

FURNITURE STORE :: Centre Hall

Box Stationery for Gift-Giving

A nice line of Paper is to be seen at this office. Tinted Paper Patriotic Paper, and the conservative style in good quality.

A Gift Suggestion: A pack of nicely printed Name Cards or Printed Letter Heads and Envelopes, will make a Pleasing Gift for "Him" or "Her."

THE CENTRE REPORTER, Centre Hall, Pa.

Wise Men of The East.

were endowed with foresight that led them to the manger at Bethlehem. The wise man of to-day is endowed with the forsight that leads him to the Farmers National Bank, and thereby benefits his business standing in the commercial world. Make your self a Xmas gift of a pass book and the prestige that a connection will give you on the

The Farmers National Bank

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Millheim, Pa.

"Number, please?"

A telephone call is not fully "started" when this question by the operator has been answered.

In repeating the number you ask for, she does so in order that you may know whether she has understood rightly; also that in hearing the number repeated you may correct any transposition or miscalling of numerals made when the number was first given by you.

It is very essential that this repetition be listened for and corrections made when required. The operator is trying always to do her part; consideration of her effort and readiness to co-operate are due her in return.

The Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania
W. S. Mallalieu, Local Manager
Bellefonte, Pa.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A six room house located on Hoffer street, at corner of alley, and built a few years ago, is offered for sale. There is a good stable on the lot and everything in good repair. Will be sold reasonable. If you are looking for a nice little home, do not pass this up.—CLEMENT W. LUSE, Centre Hall, Pa.

CYRUS BRUNGART
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
CENTRE HALL, PA.
Special attention given to collecting, Legal writings of all classes, including deeds, mortgages agreements, etc.; marriage licenses and hunter's licenses secured, and all matters pertaining to the office attended to promptly. oct8 1918 yd

JAMES W. SWABB
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LINDEN HALL, CENTRE CO., PA.
Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, &c, written and executed with care. All legal business promptly attended to. Special attention given to settling of Estates. Marriage Licenses, Automobile Licenses, and all other Application Blanks kept on hand. Nov. 25 1 yr

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